THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1937—VOL. XXIX, NO. 298

**—ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Tower to Views

by Clearway

Convening to Co-operate

The Code Japan Ignores

Opportunity From Brazil

¶ **Special Session**—"The Five Little Peppers and How They Grew," which was to have occupied the attention of the twenty-fourth special session of Congress opening with the new week, has been laid aside (at least, in part) for consideration of a Wall Street version of "Gone With the Wind." To elucidate: Mr. Roosevelt's five-point program for government control of social rehabilitation bids fair to be subordinated to a government drive for the restoration of business confidence. Sunday's "fireside chat," delivered primarily in the interest of the unemployment census, furnished an occasion to sound the co-operative note. Through government and business jobs should be found in private industry for the unemployed. Drastic changes in taxation to encourage adventures by private capital are intimated. Such radioed reassurance seems to strike the keynote on which Congress reconvenes, while Mr. Roosevelt's message to a properly independent Congress re-echoes over the shoulders of the lawmakers calling for volunteers in the fight against recurrent depressions.

• **Judged from** a completely impersonal basis (as matters of common good should be judged) what American of any vision cares to go against this assertion: "The ultimate answer to the conditions of today is a cordial and confident co-operation not only between government and every kind of citizen—but also between every kind of citizen and his government. As never before in our history, the well-being of those who have much, as well as those who have less, depends upon a contented society of good-will where the good-will rests on the solid foundation that all have enough."

• **The philosophy** of potential abundance, however, as against the old economics of scarcity, requires demonstration. A common drive toward economic abundance by both government and business—if this is to be the theme of this Congress—demands an abundance of conciliation rather than of condemnation. That fact both government and management must reckon with before abundance is made generally available.

¶ **Japan Rebuked**—Disappointment in the moral integrity of Japan drops, by implication, like futile tears, from the statement to the world which receives final scrutiny from Nine-Power Pact conferees as the week opens at Brussels. Even Rome-instructed Count Luigi-Aldovrandi-Marescotti cannot convince representatives of eighteen other governments that another appeal for Japanese co-operation toward an amiable discussion of the Sino-Japanese problem might bear fruit. Japan's flat refusal to consider former mediatorial proposals is interpreted as confirming the widespread suspicion that Japan realizes that her position, under the international code of good conduct, is weak. And so Japan receives a mild rebuke—a slap on the wrist, some will call it—and China's Dr. Koo remarks, with anything but Oriental fatalism, that "after ten days of effort, the conference finds itself in the same position as it did in the beginning."

• **But let's not** hastily classify the Brussels meeting as a fanfare of futility. Something happens when minds meet. Perhaps the main, visible approach to definite action may only be a tenuous suggestion of future aid to China. But germane to the text of the resolution is this conviction voiced by American Ambassador Davis: "Respect for treaties and observance of the pledged word is the one immutable foundation on which the structure of world peace can be built."

• **When a plurality** of powerful nations subscribe to such a sentiment jingoism becomes an unintentional ally—for, running rampant, it stimulates the moral forces to a united morale against it. Brussels has seen only a moral gesture. But a moral gesture sometimes indicates great potentialities.

¶ **Brazil Dictatorship** — Although Brazil's cabinet has been ousted and its constitution repudiated by a dictatorial coup, dictatorships in the Old World are prematurely complacent if they believe the transformation indicates that South America is "going fascist" all the way to Italy. President Vargas, in a week-end speech intimates that Brazil is merely indulging in another Latin-American "revolution." Brazil's foreign policy, he says, remains the same; all treaties are to be respected; the new constitution is neither fascist nor "integralist," and the anti-Comintern pact does not at present interest the new Brazilian government, although communists in Brazil are likely to have their coat-tails scorched. Most encouraging of all for western world peace, Brazil proposes to seek further development of the traditionally friendly relations with Uncle Sam.

• **America**, which has illustrated in so many ways the possibilities of international friendships, now has the opportunity of illustrating how a major democracy may co-operate with a major dictatorship.

Chinese Ask Ban On Japanese Goods

By the Associated Press

Brussels, Nov. 15

The Chinese delegation at the Nine-Power Conference today urged financial and economic measures to deter Japanese action in China. If economic and financial measures were taken by the United States, Britain, France, Indo-China, the Netherlands Indies and Belgium, the statement said, "the chances of Japan finding a market elsewhere to compensate her losses appear altogether out of the question."

"While the collaboration of other countries is uncertain, that of Soviet Russia is certain and essential," the statement added. The Chinese gave great importance to the question of cutting petroleum from Japan, the statement declaring that Japan depended almost wholly upon foreign supplies.

Taber Again Head Of Grange Despite Plea for Release

By Dorothea Kahn

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Penna., Nov. 15—Over his own plea to the National Grange to choose a new master, Louis J. Taber, 14 years head of this farm fraternity, was re-elected today for a two-year term.

This was literally a case of the office seeking the man. Urged by his own family to give up his heavy duties as chief officer of some 800,000 farmers, Mr. Taber made known to his intimate friends some time ago that he really hoped to turn over his responsibilities to a successor. In his master's address he asked the Grange to replace him.

Then the appeals began to pour in. Grangers felt that the present time is a crucial one for agriculture and that they need their veteran leader as their chief. Grangers recognized in Mr. Taber a leader of high moral character, devoted to their order and able to present its views effectively before the highest government officials. Moreover, they believe that his resignation at this time might be construed as indicating division in the order, which they point out is far from the fact, so they besieged him with pleas to remain in office.

It was known to many that a much better paid position had been offered him, but the organization did not see its way to raise his salary, and they knew that pay alone was not a deciding factor. But the excessive work connected with the office they knew was, so they voted at their Monday morning session to provide the national master with an assistant at a salary to be determined by the executive committee. Then the 68 voting delegates walked up to the ballot box and cast their votes for Louis Taber. Mr. Taber said nothing when the result was announced and the convention burst into applause, knowing that this meant assent.

The grange, by the way, practices an extreme form of democracy in its elections, having no nominations but voting by secret ballot one office at

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

Powers Indict Japan's Action Against China

First Stage of Brussels Parley Ends—To Resume on November 22

World Law Upheld

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS, Nov. 15—A moral indictment of Japanese aggression in China concluded the first phase of the Nine-Power Conference today.

Nothing concrete has been done in response to China's urgent appeal for help. But the way has been paved for possible—though problematic—future action to restore peace in the Far East.

A formal declaration has been adopted which associates the United States with Great Britain, France and other European nations in a "common attitude" based upon the vital necessity of upholding international law.

The declaration was adopted with Italy voting "no," and three Scandinavian countries abstaining.

The conference voted against sending a copy of the declaration to the Japanese Government, then adjourned until Nov. 22. The delay is because of King Leopold's impending diplomatic visit to England which will require the attention of a number of key figures of the Brussels conference.

Ban Settlement by Force

Denouncing Japan's persistent refusal to accept conciliation, the statement puts America, the British Empire and the main European democracies clearly on record as opposing any settlement of the Sino-Japanese dispute imposed by force.

It affirms that the conflict is not a matter for direct settlement between China and Japan, but is "of concern in law to all countries party to the Nine-Power Treaty and the Pact of Paris, and of concern in fact to all countries as members of the family of nations." It declares that "to them the problem appears not in terms simply of relations between two countries in the Far East but in terms of law, orderly processes, world security and world peace."

Thus the tone and general contents of the declaration issued by the Brussels conference imply that Japan should not go ahead unimpeded in its conquest of China.

It says that "the states represented at Brussels must consider what is to be their common attitude in a situation where one party to an international treaty maintains against the views of all other parties that the action which it has taken does not come within the scope of that treaty and claims to set aside the provisions of a treaty which other parties hold to be operative in circumstances."

Hint of Joint Action

Thus there is a vague hint of the possibility of joint action against Japan. But there is no indication that any such positive action is contemplated at present.

From the viewpoint of China therefore, resisting invasion alone, the conference has already been a success so far. Some hope is still held by the Chinese delegation, the Monitor learns, that a resolution to

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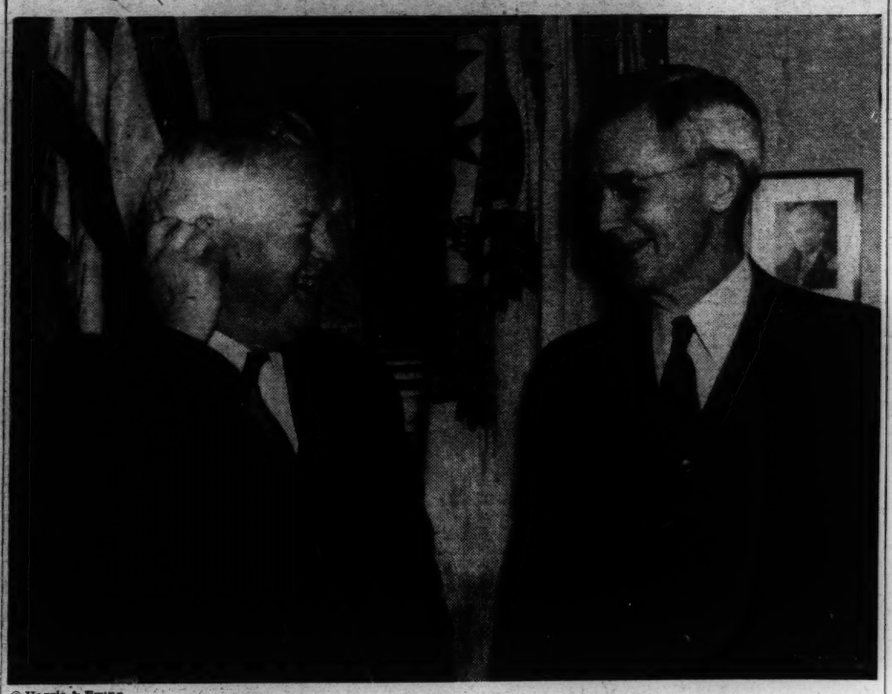
'Welcome to the Senate'



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Vice-President Garner

The Vice-President Welcomes a Newcomer to the Senate Who Is No Stranger to Washington. Senator Miller, a Democrat From Arkansas, Was Elected to Fill the Vacancy in the Upper House Caused by the Passing of Joseph T. Robinson, the Democratic Leader in the Senate. He Was a Member of the House at the Time of His Election.

Senator John E. Miller

Tax Exemption Advised to Firms Extending Jobs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15—An appeal for more federal relief to meet the present business slump, coupled with a scathing attack on those who "ballyhoo" this recession as "another depression," marked the presidential address of Mayor LaGuardia, of New York, to the United States Conference of Mayors here today.

Mr. LaGuardia went on to explain that it was natural for the heavy industries to drop off with the completion of the greater part of the federal emergency construction program. "There was no complaint when the Government was doing the ordering," he declared. "On the one hand, they want the orders; on the other hand, they don't want the Government to spend any money."

As one remedy for the business slump, Mayor LaGuardia proposed a tax credit to industries adopting the shorter working week. Under his proposal, companies which spread work would be given tax exemptions in proportion to the increase in employment they could show.

Dividing Relief

The need of a new formula for dividing the relief burden between the Federal Government, states and cities was pointed out to the mayors by their president who pointed out that cities are now carrying a considerable part of the load President Roosevelt promised would be borne federally.

"I talked to Mr. Hopkins yesterday, and he is in hope we may be able to work out some formula," Mr. LaGuardia said. He warned, however, against a fixed local contribution, such as was proposed and defeated by the last session of Congress. "If Congress tries to write a fixed contribution, there will be very few cities in this country that will be able to qualify," he declared. Pointing to the readiness with which the Roosevelt Administration has accepted the Mayors' advice on such matters as relief in the past, Mayor LaGuardia continued:

"We regret we are unable definitely to report an improvement in the employment situation. We are not legislators. We are not Congress. Nor do we control the industries of the country. We are confronted with actual conditions and are bound to report realistically. We are in the most unpleasant situation of appearing here constantly in the role of beggar and at the same time being daily pressed for more relief."

Collusive Bidding

Outlining business to come before the Mayors at their three-day annual conference here, Mayor LaGuardia urged his colleagues to act quickly under the housing law; to back a bill authorizing Federal Reserve member banks to pay interest on municipal accounts; to support a bill giving cities opportunity to buy at the same low prices obtained by federal procurement agencies; to establish their own electric code committees to take control out of hands of the manufacturers; and to co-operate with the federal trade commission in its drive against collusive bidding on municipal supplies.

Extension of the merit system in city government moved a step further, with the submission to the conference of a report drawing up technical qualifications for certain municipal officers.

"Reformers," said Mayor LaGuardia, "have been talking for 50 years about the merit system. But it has remained for the Mayors, acting collectively, to make the first real contribution in professionalizing the public service, insofar as the highest municipal officers are concerned."

Other speakers at the opening session included John D. Biggers, who explained the purpose of the forthcoming unemployment census, and Antonio Beruff Mendieta, Mayor of Havana, Cuba, who extended an invitation to the first Pan-American Congress of municipalities to be held in Havana in April.

Federal Ownership Urged For U. S. Merchant Marine

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 15—Government ownership and operation of the American merchant marine is favored by the New York Maritime Council in a report to Congress made public here today. The council reviews the position of the merchant marine under the present system of direct subsidies, under Government ownership and private operation, and, lastly, under Government ownership and operation.

"In the light of the apparent intention of certain operators not only to continue to use the merchant marine as a syphon for draining public funds intended for more honest use, but to enlarge the syphon and accelerate the process," the council says with regard to the first point, "we see no excuse for further consideration of this proposal by Congress or the American people."

The second proposal also is turned down by the council.

"We see in this proposal nothing more or less than a method for opening the front doors of the United States treasury to a group of interests not content with access to the back door," it continues. "It would appear to be little more than a subterfuge agreed to for the purpose of sugar-coating, for public consumption, the supposedly bitter pill of outright public ownership."

At first glance, it adds, the third proposal for Government ownership and operation, would appear "one of last resort," to fall back upon in case the public was unwilling to accept the "reform measures" suggested in the first two points.

"Closer examination, however," it says, "reveals implication which must be considered only in the light of the broadest principles of public welfare.

"It is clear that problems surrounding the development of a merchant marine must be met in the same realistic fashion as those surrounding the development of national defense, the postoffice, rivers and harbors, water power and the public highways.

"To turn any of these important phases of the national economy over to private management would be wholly out of the question. Private management in these fields has long ago been abandoned in the public interest."

The safeguards proposed by the maritime commission with regard to the merchant marine are held by the council to be inadequate to protect the public interest.

Towns in Washington Dig Out of Heavy Snow

SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 15 (AP)—Northwest Washington communities reopened highway connections today after two days of isolation by snowdrifts 10 to 12 feet high.

A storm that began Saturday and raged until Sunday morning left eight inches of snow at Bellingham, 15 at Port Angeles and two here. Four inches of snow were reported today at Fort Benton in western Montana.

Conciliation Marks Roosevelt's Message As Congress Opens

President's Emphasis on 'Greater Security of Profits and Prosperity' as He Presents Four-Point Program Sets New Keynote for Administration

Executive Opens Door to Tax Revision; Promises Extension of Merit System

Speech Is Seen as Reflecting Views of Congress on Aid to Business but Indicates No Real Retreat From Fundamentals of New Deal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15—President Roosevelt today sent to the special session of Congress that convened at noon the most conciliatory opening message of his career.

No flaming crusades, no startling and cryptic announcements bristled in this message, delivered not with the President's own oratorical fervor from the rostrum of the House of Representatives, but droned in the flat and monotonous tones of the reading clerk.

The President frankly recognized the present business recession, he anounced that he had held many recent conferences seeking "the wisdom and advice" of business men, and that his four-point legislative program provides "intelligent foundations for the other plans for encouragement of industrial expansion with government help."

In a phrase new in Rooseveltian messages, he continued: "What they (the above-mentioned program and plans) promise in social contentment is an almost necessary basis for greater security of profits and property." Profits and property—that is the keynote upon which the message ended, and it is a keynote that has not been heard for a long time from the White House.

Society of Good Will

Early in the message, besides recounting his contacts with practical managers and owners of business, representatives of farmers and labor, upon which he said "I place great value," the President gave another slogan: "a contented society of good will." And he added: "the ultimate answer to the conditions of today is a cordial and confident co-operation not only between government and every kind of citizen, but also between every kind of citizen and his government."

This general tone of the President's message was borne out, on the whole, by his discussion of the four concrete special-session jobs. He described the farm bill, the wages and hours bill, government reorganization and national planning, in exceedingly moderate terms. The implication was that the President would be prepared to accept many tonings-down from more extreme drafts of this legislation. Specifically he urged that expenditures contemplated in the farm bill must be no larger than the present budget or else must carry their own taxation methods. And he set modest bounds to immediate wages and hours legislation.

On the present touchstone of business policies of the Government—the question of tax revision—the President flung open the door to change but without definite reference to the corporation surplus or capital gains taxes.

Merit System Extension

And Mr. Roosevelt announced forthcoming executive orders to extend the merit system. He hoped, however, that temporary executive orders would be reinforced by "a statutory modernized machinery for the permanent enforcement of merit principles in appointment, promotion and personnel management throughout the government service." This announcement should serve to renew hopes among civil service reformers that all their ground lost during the past year may be regained, and that the commitments of the 1936 Demo-

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President's Message To The Congress

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (AP)—The text of President Roosevelt's message to Congress today follows:

Important measures are already pending before this Congress, and other matters will require early consideration. Therefore, it has seemed advisable to call this extraordinary session to expedite the work of the regular session which will begin in January.

Since your adjournment in August there has been a marked recession in industrial production following a fairly steady advance for more than four years.

We have not been unaware of uncertainties in the economic picture. As far back as last spring I called attention to the rapid rise in many prices—a rise that threatened in particular the anticipated revival of building. And over a month ago I quoted one of the country's leading economists to this effect—that the continuance of business recovery in the United States depends far more upon business policies than it does upon anything that may be done, or not done, in Washington.

Has Sought Business Advice

The present decline has not reached serious proportions. But it has the effect of decreasing the national income—and that is a matter of definite concern.

During the adjournment of the Congress I have sought to avail myself of the wisdom and advice of managers of large industrial and financial enterprise, of owners of small businesses in many lines, and of representatives of agriculture and of labor.

Out of long experience I place

Economics in the News

The Problem of Monopoly—Of Greater Importance to the Consumer —Alternative Methods for Handling It

By H. B. E.

An announcement on Friday destroys the expectation that the trust-busting days of President Theodore Roosevelt will be repeated during the special session of Congress. A new antitrust law is not yet ready for submission. Whether the delay is due to difficulties in framing wise recommendations or the current need to encourage private enterprise is not quite clear. But let there be no mistake—the delay will serve to sharpen this 50-year-old problem.

NRA was one method of tackling private trusts. It tried to wind up the old fight by encouraging all industries, trades and businesses to combine into government-supervised monopolies. Supervision was insured through government representation on every code authority. I say "insured," but, in fact, supervision in the main was a minor element in NRA industry, and the last state became worse than the first.

Naturally, business in general liked the NRA system. Indeed, since the invalidation of the NIRA, it has tried to restore a kind of monopolism by the back door, without, of course, government supervision. Every now and then an item comes out of Washington reporting identical bids on government contracts. Recently there was the case of rubber tires. Fourteen rubber companies submitted identical bids, and, in consequence, the Treasury called in a mail-order house, and gave the order to it.

The fair trade state laws providing for uniformity of retail prices are the thin edge of the wedge of monopoly. A correspondent tells me that in New York retail price maintenance has resulted in an understanding over prices among the typewriter concerns. The folly of these acts will be demonstrated in case the present trade recession continues. The way back to recovery is frustrated when certain prices are rigid. Those prices create a situation in which those people whose incomes come out of free prices are robbed of purchasing power. In 1930-33 the great example of this was the inability of the farm population to buy implements. Farm prices came down; farm implements stayed up; and this spelled real depression.

The pressure to sell at this time may possibly undermine these fair trade laws. Already I hear that in some goods the laws are being winked at. Such a practice follows a pattern made familiar under NRA procedure. "Buy this car and I'll put in a radio for nothing." "Of course, I'm looking after my friends, but don't tell Bill Smith around the corner."

Some radio sets are being sold right and left without regard for the fair trade laws. Of course, the price is there on the tag, but a little higgling in Oriental fashion will enable the shrewd customer to get some sets at a lower net price, though the result will be achieved by some kind of subterfuge. Yet the proponents of these laws contended that they would put an end to higgling! "One price" would be installed not only between retailer and customer, but between wholesaler and retailer and between manufacturer and wholesaler! The effect has been just the reverse.

The social effects of this law evasion and this premium on subterfuge would make another chapter. Here we are concerned only with the economic effects. These are the price rigidities which are maintained till they break down of their own weight. Such rigidities not only make recovery out of recession difficult. They are of a piece with monopoly in robbing the customer of his sovereignty over prices. And this is the only meaning of the system of free competition to which so much lip service is now being given.

At this time, when the newspapers have lent themselves to the crusade against faulty taxation and overall regulation, it is appropriate that business itself should be asked to clean house. A call to do so came out of the recent convention of the National Foreign Trade Council. It was uttered by Graeme Howard, of General Motors. He inveighed against the type of trade association, too common in America, which sought only to further its own interests. Several days later Senator John E. Miller (D) of Arkansas, co-author of the enabling federal law for the fair trade acts, came out with a similar admonition.

It is obvious that a law adequate to this complicated and many-sided problem of monopoly must be carefully drawn up. Probably the delay may be beneficial. The interval might be employed in discussing whether the breaking-up method that Mr. Roosevelt decided upon after he was deterred from the NRA control method is wisest as a general proposition. A case for the breaking-up method is given in the important annual report of the Federal Trade Commission. This report also outlines a new technique for accomplishing it. But there are good monopolies and bad. There are monopolies that are such a monument to the co-operative genius of mankind that society would suffer if they were shattered. I say this in spite of Mr. Justice Brandeis's denunciation of the "curse of bigness."

In fact, I prefer a monopoly to a combination, because a monopoly in the nature of things is out in the open, and daren't take undue advantage of its position. What is wanted is consumer protection in an economic world riddled with monopolistic forms. How this has been effected in England was recounted on our financial pages on Saturday in regard to one monopoly, namely, London's transport system. The method is worthy of study side by side with the PTC report while Attorney General Cummings and his aides are preparing their recommendations.

Congress Meets In Extra Session —Just on Hearsay

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (AP)—Technically speaking, the second session of the Seventy-fifth Congress assembled today on pure hearsay.

It sounds strange, but: Nobody sent the members any notice to appear.

"They see the President's proclamation in a newspaper, explained Lewis Deschler, House parliamentarian, "or someone tells them about it."

This system, which would make some American business men demand an efficiency expert, has been going on without serious complications for generations.

Any complaints over it?

"Oh, yes," said Mr. Deschler, "early history is full of wails from Senators and Representatives who showed up late because nobody told them about a meeting of Congress."

About a dozen, legend says, have failed to appear on opening day in the past because they were out raising railroad fare.

Members tell a joke on a Pennsylvania lawmaker: long in state politics, he ran one year for Congress and was elected. A few days before the session began, he appeared at his city's railroad office and asked for a one-way ticket to Harrisburg, Penna.

"But, Congressman," sputtered the surprised agent, "you want one to Washington this time."

"By gosh," the representative-elect replied, "I believe you're right!"

Italy's Puzzle Over Treasure Settled by Triple Division

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—Italy has finally solved the puzzle of who owns the valuable collection of historic coins discovered accidentally in Rome four years ago.

Like ancient Gaul, the treasure trove is to be divided into three parts. But it didn't appear so simple in the beginning.

Should the workman who made the discovery have become the owner? Did the coins really belong to the heirs of the former owner of the house where the discovery was made? Should the Italian State exercise a right to the treasure? Or should the municipality of Rome fall heir to the uncovered gold?

The discovery was made in 1933 and the resultant dispute greatly interested the Romans. For many years the local press had devoted entire pages to the matter.

It began when the old and unsanitary houses in Via Alessandrina and Via Bonella were pulled down in order to lay bare the Forums of Trajan and Augustus, and to open up the Via dell'Impero. One of the workmen found that the wall of a small house rang hollow, and a vigorous stroke of his pickax drove in the hidden door of a small cupboard or recess from which there flowed a cascade of gold coins and a few jewels. He and his fellow-workmen held out their hats to catch the shower of gold. The master of the works and city authorities took charge of the find.

On investigation it was found that the house had belonged to an eccentric antiquary called Martinetti who was accustomed to hide coins and other objects of value in odd places such as secret cupboards, plaster casts of Greek statues and the upholstery of his furniture.

His house was conveniently near the Roman Forum, and, in the days when the surveillance was less strict than it is at present, he used to secure numbers of small works of art, pieces of Roman carving and other souvenirs from the excavations, and sell them at high prices to foreign collectors, all of whom were familiar with his house and methods.

Many of the coins which poured from the hidden cupboard were of gold, some of them dating as far back as the Roman Empire, though some of them were of more recent date. Numbers of them were French "Louis" wrapped in a newspaper dated 1870.

Claims to the ownership of the treasure were made by the laborer who struck the cupboard with his pickax and released the shower of gold; his fellow-laborers who were working at the same house; the heirs of Francesco Martinetti who were his legitimate legatees; the Governor of Rome who had bought the house for demolition; the firm of contractors in charge of all the work on Via dell'Impero; the Italian State, as having a right to treasure-trove.

The question has been under discussion for three years, and it has now been announced that the claims of all have been disallowed with the exception of Simonetti, the first workman to discover the treasure; the Jacovacci as heirs of Martinetti, and the Governor of Rome, as actual owner of the property at the time of the discovery. The treasure thus is to be divided between them.

Saving Our Schools

Thirty-seventh of 52 Articles

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Big War Today Would Dwarf Cost of the 1914-18 Conflict

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (AP)—The cost of war has gone up—along with a lot of other things—since nations made their final accounting in 1918.

Just how much this cost has risen is a matter that causes experts to shrug and talk about what they call imponderables. If the World War cost an estimated $190,000,000,000—and with interruptions to trade, property destruction and the like, this figure has been pushed up to $340,000,000,000—it is apparent that any war of today on the same scale could boost these figures considerably.

New and improved weapons, more expensive construction, and higher cost of materials are chiefly responsible. Soldiers' pay has not gone up much, but this is only a small factor in the whole new complicated picture of modern warfare as it might now be fought.

Basically, there are certain war costs that can be judged fairly accurately in view of World War experience. Ammunition, as it is being consumed today in China and Spain, for example, can be estimated to cost from $800 to $1000 a ton—or roughly 50 cents a pound for all kinds, from small arms to shrapnel and air bombs.

An army of six divisions, or approximately 150,000 men, with 300 field guns, might well do away with 2000 tons of artillery ammunition, 1000 tons of small arms ammunition and 100 tons of air bombs in the first day of fighting in a major effort.

$10 a Shot From a 75

Every round fired from a 75 MM. gun costs slightly under $10. Shrapnel costs about $14 a pound. An airplane that lets go of 2000-pound bombs sets off more than $800 worth of destructive power.

That is, of course, in heavy fighting. In what is known as "stabilized effort" in a campaign, the same amount of ammunition might be made to last for a week.

On the naval side of warfare there are such costs to consider as $12,500 for a modern torpedo, while a 14-inch shell runs to about $90 or so.

What it costs to carry out an air bombing expedition these days needs a lot of fancy figuring to ascertain. It can be assumed, however, that a bombardment group of 60 bombers would release up to 100 tons of explosive—at $800 a ton—during an important day's fighting. This does not count the cost of airplanes shot down.

Additional to all these costs would be all the varied costs of weapons, transportation, food, communication, and the like, plus a host of intangible factors which might increase the costs to the point of doubling them and more.

Decidedly expensive at the present time is the cost of preparing for war. Modern battleships, fully equipped, cost $60,000,000 where they once cost $30,000,000. The United States army's new "flying fortress" bombers cost $250,000 each. Great Britain's rearmament program of $7,500,000,000 for five years is about as much as Britain spent during four years of the world war.

The New Weapons

There are three new weapons of war to consider: the tank, the bombing airplane, and poison gas. All were used in the World War, but not as extensively as they might be in a major conflict now. The destructive powers of all three has been greatly increased since the World War.

Defensive measures have been complicated by anti-aircraft guns and precautions. There is need for thicker armor plate on battleships. Civilian protection is a new factor, involving supplies of gas masks and extensive and expensive air raid precautions.

To attempt to gather all this together, however, in even an estimate of future war costs, is, the experts are agreed, a matter of guesswork where even guessing is futile. Besides, it is pointed out, war time economics is a thing unto itself. A ton of small arms ammunition, say 25,000 rounds, might cost $900 to produce, but not having that ton of ammunition when needed might make it worth its weight in gold.

And property destruction in modern warfare is a question which experts say has had only a partial answer in bombardments in Spain and China. So vast are its possibilities that major powers are likely to think long and seriously before they go to war.

Formal Fashions

The most brilliant social season in many years calls for the lovely romantic fashions that are displayed in our Salons—gorgeous wraps of velvet or lame . . . frocks glittering with sequins, bouffant and billowy, pencil slim and sophisticated. You are invited to see our collection—Frocks from $25 to $95—Wraps, $39.50 to $195.

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'Rasputin' Claim Settled by M-G-M

LONDON, Nov. 15 (AP)—Another "Rasputin" libel claim against Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer was settled today in favor of Prince and Princess Alexis Pavlovich Chegodieff. The terms were not disclosed.

In 1934 Princess Irina Youssoupoff received $250,000 in settlement for her libel suits against the producers of the motion picture "Rasputin, the Mad Monk." British lawyers said that it was the highest libel settlement ever paid anywhere in the world.

The Prince and Princess charged that the picture libeled them in the portrayals of the characters Prince Paul Chegodieff and his wife. Their counsel, Norman Birkett, complained that the film represented the Prince as connected with the murder of Rasputin and that the representation of the Princess "constituted the gravest libel." Mr. Birkett said that Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer offered the terms which the Chegodieffs accepted.

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Token of Friendship to the Duce

Wide World

One of Several Horses Presented to Premier Mussolini by King of the Yemen

Italy and the Pan-Arabian Movement

Syria, the Hedjaz and Iraq Consult on Friendship and Trade Pacts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Lebanon — Gradual focusing of Arab thought on a unified program for treaty relationship between Arab countries is seen in recent discussions between Syria, Hedjaz and Iraq, on no less than three treaties. Two of these are quite new, and the third is the famous "Arab Pact" which is regarded as the tangible beginning of pan-Arab unity.

No less important is the reaction of the Arab press to the recent renewal of the Italo-Yemen treaty, which introduces a definite setback to the hopes of pan-Arabism enthusiasts. Even from as far afield as Lahore, India, comes the statement that this treaty is "positively contrary to the interests of Moslem politics."

All of which indicates that while pan-Arabism is not actually linked to Islam, Islam is very much a factor in pan-Arabism, and Moslems generally resent any imperialistic action on the part of European powers which may now or later undermine progress toward a united Arabia.

The first of the above treaties is popularly known as the "treaty of friendship" between Hedjaz and Syria. Incidentally, King Ibn Saud's ministry (Hedjaz) is already linked to Syria through the fact that various Syrians now hold key positions. At least one of these is a graduate of the American University of Beirut.

Border and Trade Relations

In commenting on the proposed treaty, Youssef Yassine, secretary to Ibn Saud, who has been engaged in negotiations at Damascus, said, "Ibn Saud feels it is only natural that Hedjaz and Syria conclude a treaty of friendship because he so earnestly desires the unity of all Arab countries. Moreover, such a treaty is being drawn between Hedjaz and Iraq and it is fitting that the friendship of Syria and Hedjaz be similarly cemented."

The second treaty is being negotiated between the governments of Iraq and Syria for the sake of clarifying border and trade relations and to indicate that each wants to be a good neighbor to the other.

By far the most important of the three is the "Arab pact" which was concluded in March, 1936, between Iraq and Hedjaz to be held open for the signatures of other Arab countries. The terms of this treaty of "brotherhood and alliance" are far-reaching and indicate the unusually close bond which exists between all Arabs.

Thus far Hedjaz and Iraq are the only signatories but it is now proposed that Syria sign, and it is likely that nothing will prevent her from doing so. It was at first felt that such a treaty must await the final withdrawal of France (within two years) as mandatory power in Syria before it could be concluded but this difficulty has now been overcome, it is understood.

To even the most casual observer, it is evident that the problem of Arab unity must have its foundations on an economic rather than a political basis. The setting up of customs barriers and arbitrary frontiers after the World War meant an economic catastrophe to the Near East in more ways than one.

For centuries Beirut had been the port of entry for enormous quantities of merchandise coming from the West and intended for the Near and Middle East countries. The tradition of the Phoenician traders has never been lost for it has been the merchants of the coast, and those in such centers as Aleppo and Damascus, who have provided the great clearing houses for the traffic of East and West merchandise.

Used to Desert Limitations

Moreover, the nomadic desert peoples, who are dependent on pasturage for their flocks and herds and have known no customs barriers and visas between Syria, Iraq and Transjordan, find it exceedingly hard to conform to the dictates of these arbitrary conditions.

The great Houran plain of Syria was known as the granary of the Roman world and there is enough cultivable land in Syria alone to supply the 55,000,000 persons of the Near East with its wheat. Although the two great deserts of Syria and Arabia form an impenetrable obstacle to rapid westernization, the native Arabs who encircle these vast areas, have learned to love the desert.

They know how to live within its limitations, and its proximity by no means reacts upon their mentalities as a hindrance. With few exceptions, the Arab peoples are one by nature, customs, and inheritance and it is quite conceivable that their unification under some federated government is not far distant, if the politics of Europe will permit.

Rearmament Plan Speeded by Egypt

By the Associated Press

Cairo, Nov. 15

Premier Mustapha Nahas Pasha has disclosed that Egypt's rearmament program is being speeded up and her entire defense system reorganized and strengthened.

Heavy arms orders have been placed in Great Britain and elsewhere and factories are being built in Egypt to produce small arms, artillery, planes and gas masks.

Six new military schools have been opened and $62,000,000 is being spent on construction of strategic railroads, roads and barracks. The Premier said that the "army is the bulwark of Egypt's independence."

Yemen Gives Recognition to Italy's Conquest of Ethiopia in Letter

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—Italy is consolidating her position on the Red Sea. A new treaty of friendship between King Victor Emmanuel and the Imam Yahia, King of the Yemen, was signed at Sana, renewing the 1926 treaty which was due to lapse this year. On this occasion the King of Yemen addressed to Signor Mussolini a letter, now published in the Fascist press, which is regarded here as of considerable political importance since it contains words connoting recognition of the Italian Empire in Ethiopia.

After a typically courteous prelude in the Oriental style, in which signor Mussolini is referred to as the "Mighty, Magnanimous and High Chief of the Italian Government" and the King of Italy as "a Potent Emperor," the letter proceeds: "This treaty is the new mirror which reflects the devoted and friendly relations between the two kingdoms, just as it indicates the aims of friendly collaboration which the Italian Government has shown toward our kingdom, and is a magnificent example in the eyes of the countries of Islam and Moslem peoples of upright conduct and lofty concern." The letter continued:

Fruits of Friendly Policy

"We are infinitely and profoundly grateful for the political conduct which the Italian Government is following toward us, and toward the countries of Islam, and we hope that such policy may always make further progress. We are certain that this happy fundamental policy which Your Excellency is developing with that wisdom and high competence which so distinguishes you is necessary for the greatness of Italy, and it has already won the hearts of the Islamic world to the friendship of Italy. Thus Italy will have the general gratitude of all Moslems and will be blessed by God to the happiness and prosperity of both parties."

Italy was the first European power to recognize the independence of the Yemen and was also the first to recognize the sovereign title of its ruler. Italy is now reaping the fruits of that friendly policy for she has succeeded in obtaining recognition of her conquest of Ethiopia from the independent state which is nearest to her Empire. Such recognition is bound to have a favorable reaction in Ethiopia itself, since the Yemen is perhaps the country best known by the Ethiopians.

Exchange of Gifts

Italian comment on the new treaty with the Yemen underlines the importance of the diplomatic instrument as "all square with the policy of sympathy and friendship which Italy develops with the Arabian countries."

The Imam of Yemen sent Signor Mussolini a gift of several white stallions. It is reported that he has received in return two tanks, an anti-aircraft gun and 20,000 rifles.

It begins to look as though the Duce is rather in earnest about becoming the "Proctector of Islam." One remembers Signor Mussolini's carefully staged triumphal journey through Libya last spring; how he was hailed as the Protector of Islam and presented with a ceremonial "Sword of Islam"; how he told the Moslems they might rest assured Italy would always be the friend and protector of Islam throughout the world.

The question is: Is Fascism's friendly policy toward the Moslem people merely a pinprick at British and French interests? Is the Duce hoping for small gains of prestige by exploiting the "nuisance value" of Italy's geographical position in relation to the British and French Empires or has he bigger dreams?

British Pledge Egypt's Defense

LONDON, Nov. 15 (AP)—Viscount Cranborne, Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs, today reaffirmed to Commons Britain's determination to defend Egypt in case of attack.

A barrage of questions on Italian reinforcements in Libya and their possible threat to Egypt drew this firm statement from Lord Cranborne, deputizing for Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden.

Lord Cranborne said he had information there were 20,000 native and 45,000 to 50,000 white troops in Libya, but added that he had "no reason to suppose the reinforcements were directed against Egypt." He added that the Government was bound to defend Egypt if she were the victim of unprovoked aggression and that it intended to do so.

Answering Sir Percy Harris, Opposition Liberal whip, Lord Cranborne said that "no proposal by the Italian Government to float a loan in the London market has been made so far as His Majesty's Government are aware."

Anglo-Italian banking circles said last week that the possibility of a British loan to Italy was being considered as a climax to current Anglo-Italian diplomatic discussions.

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Piano-Playing Tournament

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 15—The National Guild of Piano Teachers will stage a country-wide piano-playing tournament in May, 1938, Irl Allison, president of the guild, announced Nov. 12. More than 60 cities from coast-to-coast will be tournament centers. The headquarters of the guild are at 745 Riverside Drive, New York City.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

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Gain of Co-operatives in Sweden

A survey of Sweden's famous co-operative system, telling how it works, how it has developed a mighty struggle between the Consumers' Co-operative and the Farmers' Co-operative, with speculations on whether such a system has possibilities in the United States, forms the seventh and final article by the Financial Editor of The Christian Science Monitor on his recent travels around the Scandinavian nations.

By H. B. Elliston

Financial Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM—To millions of visitors one of the main sights in Stockholm is the department store "where Garbo worked." Here she sold dresses to lady Stockholmers. Before that she "soaped the men," as our guide elliptically phrased Garbo's prentice work in a barber's shop. But her name is mainly associated with the department store. This is the second largest store in Stockholm. British visitors have another reason for staring at it. For the shop is called PUB—in English, public house, or saloon. However, the word is merely the initial letters of the Paul U. Bergstrom Company, Ltd. Yet if you ask about Mr. Bergstrom you will be considered behind the times. For since 1935 the store has become one of the prize exhibits of co-operative Sweden.

Whether the store has been improved since K F (Kooperativa Förbundet) took it over is one of the leading arguments among Stockholmers. I got all kinds of contradictory opinions. Most of them, I suspected, had only a nodding acquaintance with objectivity, and obviously, it was impossible for me to arrive at any conclusion. Certainly the sales have gone up. And the store has become a spectacular illustration of the consumer co-operative movement in Sweden.

Consumer co-operative membership now totals 10 per cent of Sweden's 6,200,000 population. This may not seem a high figure to those who have relied upon a general impression of co-operative Sweden. Even this figure, however, exaggerates the place of the co-operatives in Sweden's shopping life. True the members include heads of families, but co-operators shop at private stores as well as at co-operatives. PUB stands out because of its uniqueness in a busy mart of private enterprise.

Growth of Co-operatives

Axel Gjöres, general secretary of the K F, told me that on the average the whole co-operative turnover is 17 to 18 per cent of the national total "in the sections of trade operated." This is not a very satisfactory statistical computation, but it is the best that I could get. The real significance of the co-operative movement in Sweden is its growth, which has mainly been crowded in the post-war period. Nowadays the worker is ashamed to be seen going into a private shop.

A famous Swedish king once described his fellow countrymen as "a slow race and impetuous." Seemingly a contradiction in terms! Yet the truth behind the Swedish king's observation is displayed in the consumer co-operative movement. Up till the World War the Swedes took little interest in the idea which the Rochdale millhands in England gave to the world back in 1844. Then the nation got behind it with a dynamic quality all their own.

Ideas, however, require something more than their own force and the impetuosity of a people to translate into realization. Particularly is this the case with a consumers co-operative movement. It requires business genius on the part of the managers. Your true co-operator, possessed of the genius of co-operation, is inclined to underestimate this requirement. Some, indeed, seem to think that a consumer co-operative can run itself! Sidney and Beatrice Webb list co-operative after co-operative that have gone on the rocks in England because of neglect of management. Sweden in this respect has been fortunate. If ever, in Shakespeare's words, "the occasion oft provides the man," it did in Sweden's case.

Blazing Co-operative Trail

The path-blazer for the movement was Martin Sundell. A true pioneer, he carried the torch of the co-operative idea throughout Sweden. But he was a visionary rather than an executive. In his place came just the right man to establish the consumer co-operative movement as a going concern. He is Albin Johannson, managing director of K F.

I went to the Swedish economists to obtain the measure of Johannson's record. Several of them had kindly invited me to a dinner party for a discussion on economic Sweden. I asked them about the consumer co-operatives. It was the consensus that the explanation of their rapid spread was due to two factors one of which was "the gravitation to the consumer co-operative movement of that practical man of genius, Johannson." The economists had no hesitation in putting him alongside the front rank of entrepreneurs with such men as Gordon Selfridge and Sir Thomas Lipton.

Yet Mr. Johansson remains a visionary in the best sense of the word. One enthusiast among my economist friends called him a "modern Robert Owen." It is only that, unlike Mr. Sundell, unlike Robert Owen, his vision is disciplined.

I wish I could have taken back a personal impression of Mr. Johansson. But he was away. The reason that I did not see him was because he was occupied with his work as a member of the ruling body of the International Co-operative Alliance. He is one of the moving spirits in that organization. His colleagues gave me other examples of his selflessness. Handling millions of dollars a year, he was for years content with a salary of less than $4500 a year. One day in his obsence it was put up to $5000, or less than many other employees of K F, particularly, of course, K F's excellent technical experts. Such self-sacrifice, I was assured was by no means a general characteristic of popular leaders in Sweden.

What was the second factor that, according to the Swedish economists, accounted for the rapid spread of the consumer co-operative movement? It was the absence of chain stores.

Shopping conditions in the country districts were medieval when consumer co-operatives were introduced. The merchant had not the same prestige in Sweden as in England or America. Accordingly the consumer co-operatives had no competition in the country towns and villages.

"They have revolutionized trading in the interior," said one economist, "making many goods from the city available for the first time to the country folk."

In the towns, too, the movement has caused a revolution. One of the items in the Rochdale code was cash trading. This was something new in Sweden. Credit trading was the rule with most people. People bought "on the book," with the result that they ran into debt, and stayed perpetually in debt.

"Credit used to be the great society killer in Sweden," says Mr. Gjores. "The worker became thrall to the grocer. There was no chance whatever of choosing between the various merchants, no possibility of the customer safeguarding his personal interest. High prices had to be paid to cover credit losses and expenses, and ill-feeling and discouragement were fostered by the knowledge that, desperately hard as a man might work, he was dependent for his daily bread upon the good will of his shopkeeper."

Drive on Credit Training

The co-operative movement started an offensive against this credit trading. Even those who are unenthusiastic about the consumer co-operative movement say that the offensive has had results properly rated as a "boon."

When the absence of competition with chain stores was given to me as one of the factors in co-operative Sweden's success, naturally I thought of American conditions.

"In America," I said, "we have the chain store well established, run by managerial geniuses, giving to the country what the city itself buys. Likewise we have many other factors which were not present in Sweden when the consumer co-operatives started—factors such as a high prestige for the individual merchant. In these circumstances do you think the co-operative movement could ever get established in the Swedish sense in America?

In throwing out this question, I merely wanted to start a discussion. One economist with a world wide reputation remarked, "That's curious. Julius Rosenwald and his son some years ago came to Sweden, and asked me that very question. I told him that it was impossible to give an answer."

Co-operatives Conflict

I gathered, however, that in the opinion of most of those present, Americans were already being provided with the very services that the Swedes themselves turned to the co-operative movement to provide. I contributed my own reaction from an investigation in Britain. In that country chain stores and "cut-price stores" are spreading as rapidly alongside the consumer co-operatives as the Swedish consumer co-operatives are spreading alongside the old-fashioned merchants.

One of many aspects of co-operative Sweden that interested me was the conflict with now-flourishing farm co-operatives. Conflict between co-operatives! That sounds like another contradiction in terms. But the word slipped out of the mouths of those I interviewed on both the consumers and the farmers side.

In American comment, the two movements are often lumped together as if they are expressions of the same idea. Perhaps Secretary Wallace's ardent advocacy of all-in co-operation is in part responsible for this lack of discrimination. A great gulf, however, divides the two movements. The word co-operative is almost a misnomer as applied by the farmers. For the farm movement is an organization of producers, and is no different, in economic fact, from any other organization of producers, say, in the oil industry.

Consumer co-operatives, on the contrary, are organized at the opposite end of business calculations. Thus there is a potential conflict of interests. Farmers organize themselves into co-operatives for the purpose of getting better prices for their products. Consumers organize themselves into co-operatives for the purpose of getting better goods and services cheaper.

In Sweden it is not easy to obtain information about this "conflict in being." My difficulty proved that the subject is embarrassing. Co-operative Sweden takes great and legitimate pride in the way that it has smashed one monopoly after another. Now it may be running up against another and much mightier one wearing the garb of a co-operative! At any rate some far-sighted Swedes think so. Even in K F, the leaders no doubt must be thinking that the farm co-operatives in their rapid post-depression growth under government encouragement may not become another kind of monopoly. Anyway the K F has been acting as if that were the fear.

Milk is a good example. Nearly 90 per cent of the milk production of Sweden is in the hands of farmers' co-operatives. But half of 1 per cent is in the hands of consumers co-operatives. If they run flour mills, potteries, oil refineries, margarine, electric lamp, cash register and scores of other factories, why not dairies? The farmers, however, contend that K F dairies constitute unfair competition with the farm co-operatives. The answer of the consumer co-operatives has a TVA touch about it. "Granted," they say, "that we ought not to push our dairy enterprise, at least we want to have a yardstick, so that we know whether your products are low enough in price."

At one time the farmer co-operatives retorted with the Swedish equivalent that two could play that game. So they started retail milk shops—as plain an invasion of the K F field as K F dairy operation was an invasion of the farm co-operative field.

There are other instances of this conflict among the co-operatives. For instance, in the meat business. Farmers run co-operative slaughterhouses. Then, being good business men, they started outlets in retailing. Here they encountered the consumer co-operatives. But they had already met them at the slaughterhouses. For K F, anxious to keep prices down for their members, also have their own slaughterhouses to feed their own retail shops, though these slaughterhouses are few compared with those of the farmers, who own 90 per cent of the nation's business.

Just before I reached Sweden, however, the good sense of the Swedes had reasserted itself to try at least to soften the friction. A kind of standstill agreement on spheres of operation had been concluded. As to milk, the dairy farmers agreed to engage in retail distribution only "by way of exception." K F likewise agreed that "dairying and collecting of produce are only engaged in by way of exception." As to the meat business, the same pledges were exchanged.

This understanding might not seem to have accomplished very much, but the fact is that a continuing medium of "collaboration" has been provided, and the two sides meet regularly to iron out specific grievances. The initial agreement has thus become a body of master rules.

However, I encountered nobody in either movement in Sweden who would talk about either the economic or the philosophical implications of the conflict. A hush-hush attitude greets the disinterested inquirer. "For what purpose do you want the information?" Mr. Gjores asked. "Naturally, for the edification of my readers," I replied. "Then," came the surprising response, "I must be careful, because these conversations are secret."

Windsors Invited to Open Church Sale in Paris

LONDON, Nov. 15 (AP)—The Bishop of Fulham yesterday expressed pleasure on learning that the Duke and Duchess of Windsor would open an Anglican charity sale in Paris Nov. 20—"after the unpleasant misunderstanding Armistice Day." The Rt. Rev. B. S. Batty, the Bishop who controls the Church of England's continental churches, said, however, that the charity sale invitation "was not officially inspired nor was Canon Dart's attitude which represented publication of a private conversation."

(The statement of Canon J. C. L. Dart of St. George's Church in Paris that the Duke of Windsor would not be welcome at Armistice Day services led the Duke to stay away from the observance Thursday.) "As for Canon Dart, I am satisfied that he did not intend any public discourtesy toward the Duke," the Bishop said.

Bosses in Steel Plants Going to School Again

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 15 (AP)—Brawny bosses in the steel mills are going to school again. College professors are holding classes at Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation plants to teach the foremen how they might better understand their men.

The foremen get a course in "the fundamentals of industrial psychology," and their response has been "most amazing," says Dr. Vernon G. Schaefer, one of the professors.

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Fascism in Latin America: A Hurdle

Peoples' Love of Freedom Held a Deterrent to Totalitarianism

Following is the fifth of several dispatches illuminating the activities of fascism in Latin America.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile, Nov. 15—For the European fascist nations to presume that because of widespread and growing fascist movements in Latin America the cause of democracy and constitutionalism is discredited, would be to make a serious mistake in interpretation.

There are powerful factors operating against the eventual establishment of fascist or totalitarian theories of government. The main deterrent is the average South American's ideal of freedom. Somehow or other he manages to conserve his liberty of thought and expression through all the changing conditions of government.

Liberty of the press frequently exists and is exercised, for example, under the tightest form of military rule—a South American paradox that is not always appreciated even in the United States. Foreign-directed fascism could possibly destroy this freedom with the sword, but alien domination in government here is out of all reckoning. A South American revolutionary, whichever shirted movement he represented, could not for long successfully override local notions of freedom.

Fascism would also find a high hurdle in South America for economic reasons. The present status of this continent forbids the application of autarchic principles. These countries live as producers of raw materials. If they wish to retain their modern, civilized living standards—with automobiles, screen entertainments, books and newspapers—they must continue to sell their raw products to the principal consumers, the democratic countries.

National industry has made fair progress, but for at least a generation to come South Americans will be absolutely dependent on foreign trade. Fascist self-sufficiency ideas, if attempted in practice, would bring their doom.

South America's many links with the United States must not be overlooked in considering this vital aspect of the fascist problem. However much totalitarianism may appeal to some local classes, it is also remembered that fascism has been associated with imperialistic policies which involved contravention of the basic principles governing inter-American relationships.

Look to Washington

The Monroe Doctrine still lives, despite its new form, and Washington is looked to for insurance coverage in the event of possible aggression. Southerners recognize that they would be entirely dependent on the United States if a new war deprived them of European trade. Therefore, so long as North America makes a success of its present form of government, its influence south of the Rio Grande will be a powerful support for the democratic ideal.

With these qualifications as to the future progress of fascism, it must nevertheless be conceded that at present the authoritarian propaganda and technique of penetration are achieving notable success.

South American government departments, especially those related to education, labor, production and social welfare, get their fair share of literature and other forms of advice. This both in volume and nature of the material, goes far beyond the ordinary literature exchange facilities between governments. Many proselytes are reported by fascist agents among permanent officials; indeed, several of these, especially in Argentina, have publicized their sympathies with fascist ideas of education and industrial organization. The youth movements discussed in our earlier article of this series have also proved efficient vehicles for the propagation of fascist schemes.

There is a constant barrage of public opinion from Rome and Berlin. British diplomatic and commercial interests are thoroughly aroused about it. The British Broadcasting Company is now preparing Spanish programs to counteract this. There is no intention of broadcasting propaganda, but it is hoped that radioed news from a British angle will assist in dispelling the unfortunate effects of deliberate Fascist distortion of international events. Indirectly, the United States has not escaped, for democracy, Pan Americanism and anything savoring of liberalism have suffered in this fascist broadcasting of propaganda on South American waves. Political broadcasting from Europe has become so specialized, it is alleged by Americans, that it can easily blanket the wave-lengths allotted to non-political programs from elsewhere, even from the United States.

Foreign fascist agents also operate commercial information agencies, giving away "news" and photographs to editors in the different countries. They are more successful than they would be in most other parts of the world. This is due to the social and political contacts established through successful South Americans of Italian or German blood. There is evidence available that these blood ties have been exploited for the furtherance of international fascist policies.

British, Americans Quiet

The British, to a less extent, have similar ties, though they never take advantage of them in this way. United States nationals are nearly all of this generation. They base their hopes on geography and economics alone.

Apart from all this, the totalitarian governments, of course, are financially back of every commercial and cultural effort of their nationals, who number several millions in South America. They grant subsidies to their schools and newspapers. They entertain and instruct in their own languages over the ether. Lire and mark bounties bolster trade.

The effect of all this propaganda is to be seen principally in the international outlook of South American states. The Italians, especially, have been successful in softening and transforming the South American attitude toward Italy's acquisition of the Ethiopian empire and toward the Franco cause in Spain. The Italians and Germans together have inspired doubts regarding the efficacy of the League of Nations, and the Germans alone have lately won general editorial sympathy for their colonial claims.

Taste of Free Press Irks Italian Mission

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Santiago, Chile

Members of the Italian aviation mission which is exhibiting Italian planes here for purposes of propaganda and business had an unaccustomed contact, it appeared, with a free press.

Leftist newspapers protested against the reception of the aviators, saying that "fascist uniforms are stained with the innocent blood of Ethiopian and Spanish civilians."

The aviators expressed surprise. How could such things be said? These statements were calumnies and the aviators wanted reparation, they said.

Vargas Hails Roosevelt, Calls for New Brazil and U. S. Ties

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Nov. 15 (AP)—Describing President Roosevelt as "one of the greatest statesmen of modern times," President Getulio Vargas in a week-end speech said that under its new regime Brazil would strive for further development of "the traditionally friendly relations with the United States."

He said Brazil's foreign policy had not been changed by the promulgation of a new constitution Nov 10 and that all treaties would be respected.

President Vargas told foreign correspondents the new constitution was neither "fascist for integralist," and said Brazil was not likely to adhere to the anti-Comintern pact signed by Germany, Italy and Japan.

He added, however, that "there is not the slightest doubt that the new regime gives battle without quarter to the communist threat both in doctrine and by force."

"Primarily American"

"Brazil's foreign policy is primarily American," Senhor Vargas asserted, "and only secondarily European. Brazil tries not to entangle itself in other continents.

"We continue to co-operate in a friendship with the United States which is strengthened by the good neighbor policy predicated by President Roosevelt, whom we regard as one of the greatest statesmen of modern times and a great citizen of all America."

The President disclosed that important new trade policies were effected by a decree signed by him Nov. 13 following a cabinet meeting. One of these was a reduction of the export tax on coffee from 45 to 12 milreis (from $3.91 to $1.04) a bag of 132.24 pounds. Another was abolition of the regulation under which 35 per cent of export bill requirements must be bought from the Bank of Brazil at the official exchange rate.

Close Connection

Intimating how closely his measure was connected with the foreign debt) Senhor Vargas explained the temporary suspension on payments of obligations abroad, saying:

"The drop in prices, particularly cotton and coffee—our two largest exports—makes it impossible to burden the exporter with regulation of 35 per cent of exchange. Inasmuch as this 35 per cent is the wherewithal for payments on foreign debts, we must revise the scheme of payments so as to pay only what we can within our balance of trade."

President Vargas declared "special consideration" would be given United States holders of Brazilian government bonds on which payments have been suspended temporarily. Negotiations on a new debt payment scheme, he said, would be launched immediately with the nations concerned—the United States, Great Britain, France and the Netherlands.

Discussing his new commercial policies, the President said:

"We favor freedom of trade as shown by our new coffee policy, which is decisively guided by freedom of trade. Again, freedom of trade is one of the fundamentals in the commercial treaty between Brazil and the United States."

Powder Puffing the Scenery

University of Southern California

Maria Gier Takes Lesson From Paul T. Frankl

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Here is a new use for the powder puff, and it is being put into use for art's sake. Paul T. Frankl, instructor in fine arts at the University of Southern California, has discovered that this bit of accessory offers a new means of producing shades and pastels in executing crayon drawings.

One day, some months ago in New York when Mr. Frankl was making a portrait, the model stopped to powder her face and the idea came to the artist to try the same treatment on the drawing.

Now he dabs various shades of face and talcum powder on his drawings. This, he says, "produces a softer freshness which is obtained more quickly and directly than with water colors."

Roosevelt Links Census to Trade Peace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15—Through President Roosevelt's appeal in behalf of the unemployed census, nationally radiocast last night, ran the assumption that through co-operation between the Government and business, jobs in private industry must be found for the unemployed.

Therefore, in advance of the session of Congress, the same conciliatory note was struck which had come to dominate the scene last week, fitting in closely with the arguments of congressional leaders and an important group of department and bureau heads for repeal or drastic change of taxes charged with holding back recovery.

The unemployment situation reflected by the need of a census "calls for a permanent cure and not just a temporary one," said the President. "Unemployment relief is, of course, not the permanent cure. The permanent cure lies in finding suitable jobs in industry and agriculture for all willing workers. It involves co-operative effort and planning which will lead to the absorption of this unused man-power in private industry."

These references to co-operative effort to find jobs are taken to refer, in part, to such plans as those studied by the housing group that met with President Roosevelt last week. Its objective was to link together the financing, building, and distributing units of the housing business into a mass-production whole. By such means, it was hoped to break the housing freeze, and start a boom which all authorities agree is long deferred.

Normal Flow of Trade

The President continued: "Such planning applies not only to workers, but to the employers in industry, because it involves trying to get rid of what we call the peaks and valleys of employment and unemployment—Trying with the help of industry to plan against producing more goods one year than people can or will consume, and cutting production drastically the following year with the resulting lay-off of hundreds of thousands of workers."

Toward the end of his census speech, Mr. Roosevelt made his theme even clearer when he said: "Our national purchasing power is the soil from which comes all our prosperity. The steady flow of wages to our millions of workers is essential if the products of our industry and of our farmers are to be consumed.

"This unemployment problem is, therefore, one in which every individual and every economic group has a direct interest. It is a problem whose discussion must be removed from the field of prejudice to the field of logic. We shall find the solution only when we have the facts, and having the facts, accept our mutual responsibilities.

"The unemployment census, as a sensible first step to a constructive re-employment program ought to be a successful bit of national teamwork from which will come again that feeling of national solidarity which is the strength and the glory of the American people."

Hint of Profit-Sharing

Though most of these words are intended to be conciliatory to business, there was a parallel motif which may not have been so pleasing. It was the suggestion of government planning, with broad hints at the desirability of profit-sharing. "A very substantial share of corporate earnings must be paid out in wages, or the soil from which these industries grow will soon become impoverished," said the President. He also said: "It may take many efforts in the coming years to find the right answer . . ." to the unemployment problem. This statement implied a continuation of Government experiment in "planning with employers."

In the remainder of his address, the President explained the mechanics of the unemployment census, under which on Nov. 16 and 17 70,000,000 unemployment report cards will be distributed to every abode in the land. He made a personal appeal for all "good neighbors" to see that all unemployed persons fill out the cards, and he sought to dispel any fears that the information was to be used for any but helpful purposes.

In moderate terms, the President welcomed the information to be derived from the survey, but placed the greatest emphasis on th eneed for a massed attack on unemployment itself, defining the census as one step which, by providing information, would make easier the broader task.

Baltimore Is Terminal For Atlantic Air Route

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 15 (AP)—Baltimore yesterday became a trans-Atlantic air terminal when the Pan American Airways Bermuda Clipper arrived here from Hamilton, Bermuda.

The Imperial Airways Cavalier arrived earlier in the day from Port Washington, to start its winter operations from the partly completed municipal airport. Beginning Wednesday, the Clipper and the Cavalier will run four round trips to Bermuda each week.

Wallace Puts Forced Crop Control Last

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (AP)—Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace sketched yesterday a long-range farm stabilization program in which compulsory crop control—a major issue among farmers and members of Congress—would be employed only as a "last resort."

The program was outlined in a report on the agricultural industry laid before President Roosevelt on the eve of a special session of Congress pledged to enact new farm legislation.

Secretary Wallace also brought out in his annual report to the President that the lumber industry could not expect permanent prosperity until it adopted practices which would assure the preservation of privately owned forests. This meant, he reported, taking from the forests each year only what the forests could produce.

Citing an advance in the national farm income to an estimated $9,000,000,000 this year from $4,328,000,000 in 1932, he declared nevertheless that it should be higher and free from disastrous ups and downs.

"The time has arrived," he said, "when the farmer can begin to build for the longer future . . . on a program that will keep the agricultural industry on an even keel."

The principal feature of Secretary Wallace's program was an "ever-normal granary" system in which surpluses of good years would be stored for release in years of crop failures.

"Ever-normal granary legislation," he declared, "besides helping to smooth out the swings of agricultural production and prices, and to regulate the marketing processes, would tend also to promote a balanced increase of industrial products because it would give manufacturers some assurance of a steady agricultural market."

Some Other Provisions

Other provisions of the Wallace program:

1. More flexible adjustment of production, year by year, in line with domestic and world market conditions.
2. Continuation of payments for "soil conservation."
3. Price-stabilizing commodity loans.
4. Price-adjusting payments, or subsidies, financed by a "moderate" processing tax, for cotton.
5. Retirement of submarginal land and crop insurance for the wheat areas.
6. Government purchase of surpluses, which would then be distributed to the needy.
7. Marketing programs providing facilities for adjusting the volume of shipments and eliminating low quality products from commercial movement.

"In a permanent agricultural adjustment policy," Secretary Wallace said, "restrictive measures may not be necessary except as a corrective measure when supplies become excessively large. Sudden emergencies may require special action. In the main, however, it should be possible to get balanced output through long-time adjustments based on good land use.

"It follows," he added, "that coercive restraint of production should only be a last resort."

Defending governmental attempts to help farmers regulate production, Secretary Wallace said some people contend farmers should grow more and more, regardless of the limitations of consumer buying power, "until the last hungry Chinese has been fed and the last naked Hindu clothed."

What Would Happen

"But that course, instead of feeding the hungry Chinese and clothing the naked Hindu, would bring millions of Americans to hunger and nakedness, because it would destroy agriculture's income. We saw that demonstrated in 1932, when the agricultural bins were bursting. That was a year of bankrupt farmers and lengthening bread lines."

Secretary Wallace suggested regulatory legislation in the lumber industry might be necessary. Generally, he asserted, "wasteful exploitation continues" on private lands.

He added it was imperative that the lumber industry put its house in order "because private ownership holds the key to the manner in which by far the largest part of our forest land is handled."

Conservation practices were in general use on most national forests, he said.

Secretary Wallace said that while southern pulp interests had recently endorsed woods-practice rules, which he said were "not adequate" but which could be revised after trial, he fully expected "continued forest exploitation by the pulp industry.

"Pulp buyers have bought from many farmers certain timber rights, covering forest land that bears from 10 to 20 cords per acre, with some stands growing at the rate of a cord per acre per year," he explained. "With a purchase price reported to average only $3 an acre in some instances; with some contracts allowing a long term of years in which to operate; with features that call for cutting all the timber; and with no basis provided for future crops, the outlook is for continued exploitation."

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Vocational Guidance Gaining in Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Saving Our Schools
Thirty Seventh of 52 Articles

The conviction has taken root and is growing that vocational guidance should be an integral part of public education in the United States. Educators have been working toward this for some years, but depression conditions speeded up developments. Today Johnny Citizen and his sister are demanding such a service, and it is another responsibility that Mr. and Mrs. Citizen seem eager to have the schools assume.

Johnny and his parents see this service primarily as a means of getting a job as soon as he is out of school. Leaders of the vocational guidance movement, however, see it as essential to the maintenance not only of economic security for the individual but of economic stability for the nation. Johnny's parents are probably a little vague as to what vocational guidance does or should include, but enthusiastic workers will tell you that it means helping persons choose, prepare for, enter into, and make progress in that work for which each is best fitted by temperament and capacity.

In a variety of ways the public schools of the country are meeting the challenge to their organization and resources that vocational guidance presents. Many of them have extended their curriculums to include special courses in occupational information such as were never offered to Johnny's parents when they were in school. If Johnny still thinks he wants to be a fireman, policeman or locomotive engineer, and if Jane has set her heart on becoming a schoolteacher, nurse or secretary, both will have an opportunity to learn what training those occupations require and how they can get it, but at the same time they will be encouraged to explore the possibilities offered by many other fields of endeavor.

Aims of Instruction

Whether these courses or units of instruction are labeled "occupations," "vocational civics," "guidance," or "educational and vocational information," they have, in general, similar aims. If Johnny comes home during his first week in junior high school and suddenly announces, "I am taking guidance," his parents should understand that he is embarking on a course that aims to do the following:

"To assist pupils in orienting themselves to the school through study of its organization, curriculums offered, values of school subjects, and right methods of study.

"To study the relation between vocational requirements and the education and training needed to meet these requirements, and thus to help pupils to make their educational plans in line with their vocational objectives.

"To give a broad general survey of occupations, in order to broaden pupils' outlook on vocational life.

"To provide pupils with accurate unbiased sources of information about occupations, to train them in right methods of investigation, and thus to develop a technique for investigating vocations.

"To bring out qualities of character and attitudes essential for success in school or elsewhere, and to develop worthy habits of work and conduct."

This list of fundamental aims of courses in guidance was prepared after an analysis of about 100 such courses offered by schools in different parts of the country. It is given in the manual for teachers, "How to Teach Occupations," by Mildred E. Lincoln, and John M. Brewer.

Work Correlated

The counselor seeks to correlate his work with that of all the departments of the school, keeping always in mind that the aim of guidance is to teach the children self-guidance rather than prescribe for them. The counselor consults with the teachers and the testing office in an effort to bring together all available information about the individual student. In Detroit, pupils are asked to talk over with their parents what they think each child is best fitted to do, and to report to the counselor. This leads to very helpful co-operation with the parents. Counselors realize as many parents and students do not that there are more than 100,000 different kinds of jobs and the number is constantly growing as a result of new inventions and new ways, and that people differ greatly in personality, special aptitudes, intelligence, occupational proficiency, and so on.

In Detroit and many other school systems, so-called try-out courses in the seventh, eighth and ninth grades are another help to counselor and student in choosing the right high school—technical, commercial, trade, or college preparatory. Printing, auto and woodworking shop and the like give boys a chance to test their interests and abilities. Domestic science gives the girls similar opportunity. In the same way camp and club activities and summer jobs, and extra curricular school activities like newspaper and dramatic work give both the student and counselor further means of discovering the individual's characteristics and aptitudes.

Test Period Given

Counselors will seldom venture so far as to say that Bill is by natural ability better qualified to be an auto salesman than a refrigerator salesman, but a knowledge of Bill's school record combined with the results of certain vocational aptitude tests may very well enable the counselor to advise Bill on a career in salesmanship as opposed to, say, a career as a chemical engineer. The vocational testing office is the counselor's staunch ally in this work.

Take this case, for example: The parents of a high school boy came to see his advisor. The boy had his eye on a machine in an automobile factory and they wanted him to be a pharmacist.

"He couldn't possibly do the work in that course," protested the advisor, and he showed them their son's record in the aptitude tests given his group before they entered high school. However, the parents were convinced. They wanted him to try "just a couple of months," and the boy was willing.

So he was started off in chemistry and another required subject. But in only a few weeks it was apparent that facts that seemed so clear to other students in those classes were distressingly difficult for him to grasp. In less than the time asked for, the parents, seeing how hard he tried in his home work, and themselves unable to understand what he was studying about, were convinced that the studies were beyond his scope and consented to his dropping them.

"Try the vocational testing office," the advisor kindly suggested. There the parents learned that the boy's aptitudes lay chiefly along mechanical lines, that for years he could probably earn in such work as much as the pharmacist does in his, that he would be much happier in work he could do well, and his chances for advancement would be better because of the engrossing interest he would have in his job. So the parents were reconciled to the son's choice, and the lad went happily back to the shop machines and pitched into his school work with a will because he was satisfied that he was on his way to what he most wanted to do.

Only General Field

Years ago, when such tests were used with men enlisting for service in the World War, many people received the impression that through them each individual thereafter would be placed in the one particular job for which he or she is best fitted. For many reasons, this has not proved to be the case. For one thing, it has been discovered that most of us can do equally well at a number of jobs. Another fact is that even now, after years of study to meet this need, such tests indicate only the general field of a person's interests; they do not point to any special niche in the world's work. However, even as they are, they are much more valuable as tools than nothing at all.

In the files of the Detroit Board of Education there are records of 10,200 boys and girls who have taken vocational tests to discover in what general line of work they would probably do best. These records are open to the individuals, their parents or guardians, or to future employers who want to know more about the abilities of the young people they hire.

It is true that many students who have the opportunity to counsel with those qualified to discuss the individual's aptitude do not make the fullest use of this advice. Yet the experience of the schools seems to indicate that the great number who do avail themselves of the opportunities afforded through counselor and testing service, and especially through the counselor service in technical and industrial schools, find this a most profitable phase of their school career.

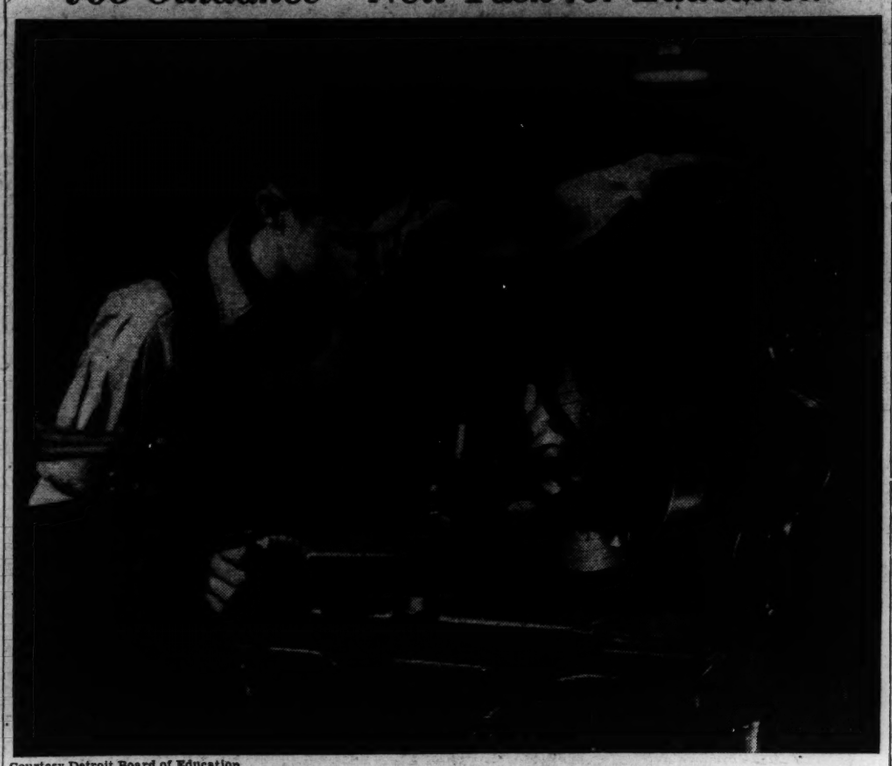
A part of the solution to a more effective counselor service and to a more effective general guidance program in all schools seems to lie in the education of parents and guardians. A great injustice often is done to the child and to the parents when the individual is encouraged along lines in which aptitude tests indicate he is not fitted. Parents must be adequately informed as to the value of such tests so that they may cooperate with the child and the school to the mutual benefit of all.

Tomorrow's article will run on the Education Page.

Austria Mints China's Coins

The mint at Vienna, Austria, has received an order for 120,000,000 coins from the Chinese Government. The coins will be in 5, 10 and 20 cent denominations.

Job Guidance—New Task for Education



Courtesy Detroit Board of Education

Machine Shop, Laboratory, Desk or Counter—Which?
Schools Now Study the Aptitudes of Students to Advise Them on Their Choice of Occupation

Powers Indict Japan's Action Against China

(Continued from Page 1)

be passed by the conference next week before its indefinite adjournment will contain a collective recommendation that China be supplied immediately and abundantly with arms, ammunition and other war supplies.

This optimism is not shared by the other big nations, however. There is a general conviction that the Brussels conference will not go beyond moral measures at this stage of the situation.

Consequently it cannot be denied that in several respects the Nine-Power Conference has failed.

This must be frankly faced at once if constructive elements of parley are to be appreciated.

Positive Measures Lacking

First of all, the conference has failed to achieve its primary purpose of putting an end to the war in China. It has not succeeded in attaining the goal set for it by President Roosevelt: mediation of the Sino-Japanese dispute; it has not only failed thus far to take any action whatever toward checking Japan's invasion in China or any positive measures to enforce the Nine Power Treaty, but it has failed even in its efforts to persuade the Japanese Government to agree to discuss the situation with the other signatory powers.

Finally, it has failed to heed China's moving appeal for material aid in the form of immediate supplies of munitions and money and for application of an economic embargo against Japan.

Public opinion in the democracies, it appears, is not ready to envisage the risk inherent even in economic sanctions. American sentiment especially, according to reports reaching Brussels as the American Congress assembles, is opposed to any commitment in the Pacific as in Europe.

Hope of Common Attitude

Nevertheless, there has emerged from the Brussels conversations—rather than from the formal sessions of the conference itself—a real ray of hope in the form of a "common attitude" toward the Far Eastern crisis, particularly on the part of America and the British Empire.

Though it woud be misleading to talk of complete and effective Anglo-American solidarity in the Pacific—this has not been achieved as yet—it has become clear as a result of frequent informal talks between Norman H. Davis and Anthony Eden and their respective colleagues that the viewpoint of the British and American Governments is essentially the same, not only on the Far Eastern conflict but on the general problem of restoring and preserving world peace and stability.

A beginning has therefore been made at Brussels through the conference's moral stand in the support of international law and order and its opposition to the use of force.

Application of this moral attitude in concrete, practical measures remains to be accomplished in the future, perhaps by a later version of the Nine-Power Conference after public opinion in the democracies and the situation itself has evolved to a further stage.

Education for Citizenship Primary Objective for State

As companion pieces to the "Saving Our Schools" series, now appearing in The Christian Science Monitor, a group of articles presents important aspects of education, and its problems, in England and Canada. This is the first.

By R. A. Scott-James
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The idea of education for citizenship is an ancient one. It was full grown in the philosophy of Plato. It was implicit in the practice of ancient Sparta. Herodotus hints at a sense of civic duty among the Persians when he says that they taught their sons, from their fifth to their twentieth year, "to ride, to draw the bow, and to speak the truth."

When a theocratic conception of the State dominated Christendom, education was directed to producing good churchmen. "Poor scholars" went in thousands to the universities of Europe and became for the most part "learned clerks" in the service of the church; and it was only after the Renaissance that for the ideal of the scholar was substituted that of the "scholar and the gentleman" which for four centuries has played so great a part in English public school education.

The ideal of the training of the splendid individual, who was to become a member of the intellectual (if not the social) aristocracy of the world, long held its own in western civilization. Englishmen heard without incredulity that the battle of Waterloo was won on the playing fields of Eton.

For Upper Classes

Education in the main was directed to producing members of the officer class, or of the class from whom politicians, magistrates, dignitaries in the church and the universities would be chosen, or persons who could understand the use of "learned leisure" and self-culture. But this conception of education, which is still far from extinct, was bound to be modified when the state itself began to take charge of the teaching of the young, and gradually extended its control more and more over the schooling of the people.

In Britain the elementary education of the masses is exclusively in the hands of the state (acting through local authorities); secondary education to a very considerable extent, and from the State-assisted secondary schools an ever-increasing number of students pass on to the universities. In many modern countries the part taken by the state in education is far greater than in Britain. The tendency of modern civilization is to bring the training of the young more and more under public control.

Citizenship Training

Inevitably in these circumstances the idea of education for citizenship must come to the fore. Indeed, so far as the state controls schooling, and does so with deliberation, it can have no object but to produce good citizens in accordance with the dominant ideal of citizenship—through there will be differences of opinion as to what sort of schooling produces the desired end. In a country like Britain, where two kinds of education—private and public—exist side by side, there must tend to be some conflict between the ideals—the former still aiming at producing the splendid individual, privileged, in accordance with tradition; the latter simply at producing good citizens irrespective of class or privilege.

It would be idle to deny that this antagonism, though rarely openly avowed, continues in Great Britain, and is obvious to any student who knows the older universities, which are the rendezvous for students from every kind of school. One critic, Mr. J. F. Horrabin, has recently asserted that all education must be "propagandist"; that those educators who would directly teach politics are no more propagandists than those who, pretending to be "above the battle," are really standing for the maintenance of the social status quo.

In a totalitarian state the problem presents far fewer difficulties than in a democratic or partially democratic State. A totalitarian Government, convinced that only one view of politics is to be tolerated among its citizens, is not likely to permit any form of education which might promote another view of politics. It will bend its energies, educationally, to inculcating its own conception of civic duty in the thought of the budding citizen.

Dr. Graefer, director of higher education in Berlin, has stated the German National Socialist point of view unmistakably. "Without the community," he says, "the individual is nothing, for he can but live in or through the community. The right to order one's life individually must give way to the demands of the community, the nation, and the state." And that, he goes on, is why "the army means the crowning of the great work of education which began in the home, and was continued in school, youth organizations and labor service."

Such is the education for citizenship which must be expected in a certain type of totalitarian community. And it has to be recognized that whatever kind of education is provided it cannot fail to tend to produce a certain kind of citizen. The question therefore is whether the state, in a democracy, also, should or should not take forethought and attempt to govern the process with a view to results which it thinks desirable.

Problem for Democracy

Can a democracy, any more than a dictatorship, leave the evolution of the citizen to processes designed without a view to their citizen-making tendencies? Can it omit contemporary history, sociology and constitutional doctrine from its curricula from the possibility that partisan teachers will inspire partisan ideas in the thought of the young? And if it does omit such teaching, is it not open to the charge brought by Mr. Horrabin, that by teaching only what belongs to old tradition it is favoring the status quo and therein becoming a propagandist of conservatism?

If the mentality that dominates democracy were uniform, like the mentality which dominates a fascist or communist country, the problem would be comparatively simple. But it is of the essence of democracy that it tolerates every kind of thinking and an infinite diversity of opinion. What are the teachers to be allowed to do in such circumstances? Will each successive Government impose its own specific brand of teaching upon the schools, or will each teacher be allowed a free hand to exert his individual influence as he wishes?

Less Difficult in Practice

In theory the problem sounds more difficult than it need be in practice. In practice, in spite of a great variety of opinion upon this or that measure immediately before the public, there is a vast solid substratum of general agreement. There is agreement, for example, upon the general doctrine of liberty and democracy, upon freedom of opinion, and tolerance. There is agreement upon the necessity of seeking truth objectively; for cultivating the spirit not of blind patriotism, but of international community of interest.

There is agreement that even politics should aim at becoming, not a mere set of opinions, but something resting upon investigation and ascertained fact. If there may seem to be great danger that the Government for the moment in office will seek to use its control of education to promote its own ends, in reality it must work through a permanent education department which has traditions and practices of its own not easily moulded by any temporary government. Since such a department is never likely to be revolutionary in character it will be safe to give it powers to broaden the scope of education, and to enable teachers to give instruction in recent political and constitutional history and elementary economics, in the working of modern civic institutions, and in international relations.

Such instruction ought surely to be allowed so long as it is always tempered by equally full instruction in the humanities—in subjects such as literature, art and architecture which give balance and harmony to the thought—and always having regard so far as possible to the talent and aptitude of the child, and the directing of his thought along the course which it is temperamentally qualified to pursue.

A true training for citizenship cannot neglect what is called "civics." But it will not be exclusively or perhaps even mainly that. For the best citizen will be the man or woman who has had his or her thought developed fully, and in every direction, to lead a full and generous life.

Grange Re-elects Taber Head Despite His Plea for Release

(Continued from Page 1)

a time, until a majority candidate is found for each. Naturally, it took only one ballot to elect Mr. Taber.

Visit Historic Spots

While congressmen and lobbyists were speeding to Washington for the opening day of the special session called to consider farm legislation, the representatives of nearly 1,000,000 farmers here took "time out" yesterday to study American history where it was made—on the fields of Gettysburg and Valley Forge.

It is not that the Grange is not deeply interested in new farm legislation, but rather that these farm people believe in suspending even convention labors over the week-end and in finding refreshment in returning for a few hours to the country in sociable expeditions.

So they not only gave themselves thoughtful lessons in national unity by reading both Union and Confederate memorials at the Civil War battlefield, and by attending church at the Washington Memorial Chapel at Valley Forge, but they found time for a jolly farm dinner in a country Grange hall and came back to work today rested for fresh labors.

At Valley Forge, in the beautiful chapel erected as a national monument with contributions from all parts of the country, Grangers heard the new rector, Dr. John Robbins Hart, make a plea for overcoming sectional and class jealousies.

At Gettysburg

The day before, at Gettysburg, Grangers with soft southern drawls, pairing off with their more brisk speaking brothers and sisters from the north, drank at a well where soldiers from both armies had come to drink in lulls between battles, and recalled that it was just after this conflict that their organization was formed. The Grange was organized to help bring good feeling between farmers of north and south, Grange officials related.

Oliver Hudson Kelley of Minnesota, one of the founders of the Grange, got many of the basic ideas for it when he made a trip to the south in reconstruction days to see what could be done to restore its sadly disrupted agriculture. His journey was an official one, on commission from President Johnson, but Mr. Kelley found that southerners were in no mood for a visit from a "Yankee," and was on the point of giving up when he found a clue to a method of reconciliation. One particularly hostile southerner found out he was a Mason and befriended him. The bonds of that fraternity were strong enough to overcome the bitter feeling engendered by the war.

Why not a special fraternity for farm people, Mr. Kelley then asked himself. When he returned north he told his idea to friends, and just 71 years ago the National Grange, the first farm fraternity, came into existence. Its ritual was along lines suggested by the Masonic order, but in one respect it differed from every other organization of its time, it gave complete equality to women, assuring them equal votes with men.

Fellowship established in that early day continues. It was in evidence at the dinner the Chester and Delaware County Granges gave Sunday in the Kimberton Grange Hall, deep in the Pennsylvania farm country.

The way the Pennsylvanians showed their hospitality was to spread tables in the hall for 150 guests and to load the boards with every kind of delicious dish the women of the Kimberton Grange could think of.

They not only gave themselves thoughtful lessons in national unity by reading both Union and Confederate memorials at the Civil War battlefield, and by attending church at the Washington Memorial Chapel at Valley Forge, but they found time for a jolly farm dinner in a country Grange hall and came back to work today rested for fresh labors.

At Valley Forge, in the beautiful chapel erected as a national monument with contributions from all parts of the country, Grangers heard the new rector, Dr. John Robbins Hart, make a plea for overcoming sectional and class jealousies.

At Gettysburg

The day before, at Gettysburg, Grangers with soft southern drawls, pairing off with their more brisk speaking brothers and sisters from the north, drank at a well where soldiers from both armies had come to drink in lulls between battles, and recalled that it was just after this conflict that their organization was formed. The Grange was organized to help bring good feeling between farmers of north and south, Grange officials related.

Oliver Hudson Kelley of Minnesota, one of the founders of the Grange, got many of the basic ideas for it when he made a trip to the south in reconstruction days to see what could be done to restore its sadly disrupted agriculture. His journey was an official one, on commission from President Johnson, but Mr. Kelley found that southerners were in no mood for a visit from a "Yankee," and was on the point of giving up when he found a clue to a method of reconciliation. One particularly hostile southerner found out he was a Mason and befriended him. The bonds of that fraternity were strong enough to overcome the bitter feeling engendered by the war.

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Rural Mail Carrier Honored at Convention

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Penna., Nov. 13—An important figure in rural life, one of the first importance to the farmer, made his appearance at the convention of the National Grange here. He was the rural mail carrier. Introduced to the convention by Mr. Taber, Raymond H. Combs of Churchville, N. Y., president of the National Rural Letter Carriers Association, spoke for 33,000 members of his group who bring the farmers their daily news from the world at large. Mr. Combs is himself a Granger and is deeply interested in bettering country life.

Grange people, democratic in their organization, frequently pause in their convention to recognize the achievements of individuals who aspire to no national office but who maintain the strong foundations of the order by their work for the local Granges. Two such people are Mr. and Mrs. Robert Woodhull of Webster Grange, Webster, N. Y. This smiling couple were cited before the convention for their part in building up the membership of the "largest grange in the world," one with 1009 members. "Uncle Rob" and "Aunt Lib," the Woodhulls are known to their neighbors, are so enthusiastic about the fellowship of Grange meetings that they have interested others, and it is said here that "Aunt Lib" has more than 500 recruits to her credit.

"Aunt Lib" says she supposes she has, but then she's been at it so many years it's no wonder. Whenever she meets a neighbor or a townsman who hasn't yet joined, she asks them if they don't think they'd like to be on the inside of the fun, and they usually do. The Woodhulls have no children of their own, so they "just borrow them," and young folks who spend a little time in this hospitable farm home rarely resist enrolling in the Grange.

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10	6	x	7	6	6	7	0	13	6	x	10	6	11	8	6
9	0	x	9	0	6	10	6	13	6	x	12	0	13	1	0
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Note of Conciliation Marks Message to Special Session

(Continued from Page 1)

cratic platform will ultimately be carried out to extend the civil service to all save policy-making jobs.

The President specifically listed this extension of the merit system as part of the executive reorganization legislation which should be passed during the special session, but his plan to extend the civil service through executive order promises even speedier action in behalf of better government personnel.

Though the general tone of the message was constructive and conciliatory, and hence inclined to fit in with the mood of Congress, which is strongly in favor of doing "something for business" and would be inclined to break with the President if he continued his erstwhile attacks on "economic royalists," it would be impossible to write that the President has forsaken his program.

President Determined

Behind the genial offers of conciliation, the pleas for "profits and property," there was still a firm attachment to the basic legislative program outlined for this session. Even if the four bills may be modified in a conciliatory sense, the President is still determined to have legislation on the subjects of surplus crop control and industrial control.

And throughout the message there was great emphasis on the part that government can play in economics, an emphasis which perhaps business may not enjoy. There were these significant paragraphs:

"These discussions (with business men and others) make it clear that we have enough wisdom in the country not only to check the present recession but to lay the ground work for a more permanent recovery. If the people are as willing as government to use the economic knowledge gained in recent years, this recession need go no further."

Warning to Business?

And this:

"Obviously, an immediate task is to try to increase the use of private capital to create employment. Private enterprise, with co-operation on the part of government, can advance to higher levels of industrial activity than those reached earlier this year. Such advance will assure balanced budgets. But obviously, also, government cannot let nature take its course without regard to consequences. If private enterprise does not respond, government must take up the slack."

Here was an open warning that unless private investment comes forward, deficit financing will begin again, bringing with it no doubt a far wider degree of centralized control in Washington.

But these were not dominant notes, they were incidental hints, of greater or lesser importance to be determined only by future events.

Toward the three sources of possible heavy-industry expansion: The railroads, the utilities, and housing, the President spoke with inequal emphasis. He said that he would soon send to Congress "proposals to encourage private capital to enter the field of new housing on a large scale."

Points to Difficulties

But on the railroads and utilities, he said: "Here because of thoroughly unsound financing extending over many past years, solutions will frankly be difficult."

There was still in the President's message an adherence to his broadest aims. He said: "We must not forget the broad central truth that this Administration has pledged itself to the people of the United States to carry on with a wide social program pointed toward higher living standards and a more just distribution of the gains of civilization. Much of that program is already in effect, but its continued and complete success depends on a wider distribution of an' immensely enlarged national income."

So, in summation, perhaps the best conclusion on the President's message is that it is a careful balance between his long-held New Deal aims, and the immediate needs of industrial recovery. But that so much emphasis is placed on co-operation with business marks an innovation and a possible turning point. There were no "economic royalists" nor "princes of privilege" in this state paper.

U. S. Conservation Policies Attacked by Nature Group

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (AP)—Arthur Newton Pack, president of the American Nature Association, attacked the interior department's "conservation" policies.

In a letter to Senator Joseph F. Byrnes, (D) South Carolina, author of a bill to reorganize the executive departments of Government, Mr. Pack urged against changing the interior department into the department of conservation, warning, particularly, against placing the national forests under that department rather than under the agriculture department.

Where a Robot Will Untie Traffic Knots

Topical

Piccadilly Circus

Thirty-eight Traffic Signals Here Have Been Put Under Control of One Robot

Robot Rules 38 Traffic Lights In Piccadilly Circus

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 15 — In Piccadilly Circus, Leslie Burgin, Transport Minister, turned a master switch and the hard-worked police handed over control of the tangled junction traffic to a robot.

This mechanism, wielding mechanical authority over 38 light signals and operating on a "density control" plan, is considered the peak achievement in the Ministry of Transport's scheme for the automatic handling of London's traffic.

It is claimed to be the most intricate system of traffic lights ever constructed and the largest in this country. Its completion follows several years of discussions and many months of careful and complicated planning.

London's road junctions are being handed over to robot control at the rate of three a week. About 800 have already been equipped with traffic lights. In January, 1937, it was announced by the Home Secretary in the House of Commons that 485 police constables had been relieved of traffic duty as a result of the lights then installed and could be concentrated on crime prevention and other duties. The figure must now be well over 500.

Piccadilly Circus, which Londoners have for years enjoyed calling "the hub of the world," has always presented the police and the Ministry of Transport with a difficult problem. Eight roads converge upon the Circus, which is very small, and six of these eight are main trafficways for buses and private cars. Three are also the main streets of theaterland and three are main shopping streets (for one is both of theaterland and shopland).

The crush of traffic passing through Piccadilly Circus throughout the day is enormous. Business rush-hour over, and shop assistants ready in the shops, there begins the shopping rush; when the shops close there is the second business rush-hour; when that begins to subside there descend upon the Circus the crush of cars for the theaters and the struggling masses going to the cinemas.

Newspapers in Britain have nicknamed the mechanism which is to control the Piccadilly Circus traffic "the Thinking Traffic Lights." The density control system which the seven key points, the three "controls" and the one "master control" are to operate enables the 19 signals in the Circus and the 19 in neighboring streets, to be automatically adjusted according to the volume of traffic in each street converging on the Circus.

The tempo of the lights can be altered. When traffic is heavy the tempo is to be slow; when traffic is light the tempo is to become fast. The lights adjust themselves to different tempos in each street, and the time allowed for traffic to proceed along one street varies logically with the volume of that traffic.

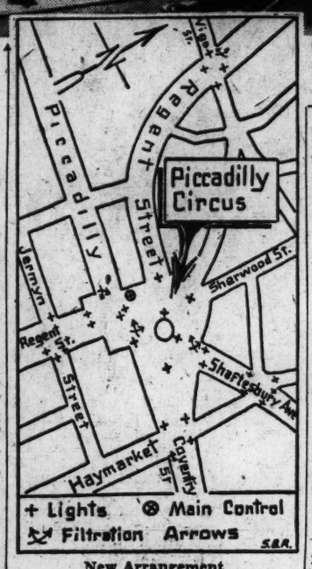
The system of "infiltration arrows" allows some traffic to be always on the move, and, in fact, round the statue of Eros in the center of the Circus the way is permanently clear, with the exception of one signal opposite Coventry street.

Just how these signals will work, and whether they will make much difference to the badly jammed Piccadilly Circus traffic, remains to be seen. Experience in London so far seems to show that at fairly normal times traffic lights can control the traffic even better than policemen, and London policemen are no mean hands at directing traffic. But just as soon as automatic signal lights come across a series of "traffic waves" greatly out of the ordinary —which is bound to happen—they give up and policemen have to step in and take charge.

That is the difference between being a robot and being a policeman. The policeman can handle extraordinary situations. But in the case of Piccadilly the engineers have much in their favor. They have already experimented with a similar system at a bad London crossing, and they have the knowledge of the very successful Oxford Street system, where all the lights are interconnected, and of the great "master control" in Marylebone, which links 56 cross-roads. To crown everything, the Circus mechanism is their culminating achievement, a supersensitive instrument far in advance of London's previous systems.

What does London think of traffic lights? Motorists in general seem to feel that the lights aid traffic freedom, and usually appear to dispense automatic "traffic justice."

The Ministry of Transport informs The Christian Science Monitor that the lights are now almost essential to the smooth running of traffic, and have worked very smoothly where the signals are interconnected. Scotland Yard, headquarters of the police of the metropolis, is happy because the lights relieve policemen of robot-like activities and release them for police duty.



New Arrangement

Washington Joins Haiti-Dominican Mediation Move

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (AP)—The United States joined Mexico and Cuba today in offering its "friendly services" toward pacific solution of a controversy between Haiti and the Dominican Republic.

President Roosevelt telegraphed the chief executives of the two nations in the West Indies that this Government stood ready to tender its good offices.

In his message to President Vincent of Haiti, Mr. Roosevelt said:

"The Government of the United States possesses no more sincere hope than that the maintenance of peace between the American Republics may be firmly assured and that the friendship and understanding between them may be constantly enhanced."

The request that the United States, Cuba and Mexico mediate was made by President Vincent on Friday. He reported a "situation of tension" existed. The State Department said it was informed that Cuba's President had already extended the good offices of his Government and that President Cardenas of Mexico acted similarly.

Haiti and the Dominican Republic, which share the island of Haiti, have been at odds since a series of border clashes which broke out about Oct. 6.

Haiti's Foreign Minister, Georges Leger, said in this country recently that possibly 5000 Haitians had been killed. Dispatches blamed the difficulties on feeling resulting from heavy migration of Haitian laborers across the borders, and said the bloodshed was entirely on Dominican soil.

President Roosevelt told Gen. Rafael Leonidas Trujillo, Dominican President, that the United States, Mexico, and Cuba "trust" he would "welcome the step proposed, since the peaceful aims which animate the Dominican Republic are well known."

The diplomatic procedure followed by President Roosevelt partially parallels that pursued by the United States, Costa Rica, and Venezuela a few weeks ago in dealing with a boundary dispute between Honduras and Nicaragua.

Methodists Decry Use of Liquor And Profit From Sale

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Nov. 13 (AP)—The Board of Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church closed its fall meeting here with a reaffirmation of its stand against traffic in alcohol, issuing a statement, as follows:

"The Board of Bishops requests our church papers once more to call the attention of our people to the position of the Methodist Episcopal Church on temperance and prohibition.

"Our church has always earnestly urged total abstinence. We have not in the least receded from that standing.

"Our general rules challenge our people to have no part whatever in the infamous liquor traffic through any financial gains. These rules remain and should guide our consciences.

"Other provisions of our discipline forbid the using, buying or selling of intoxicating liquors as a beverage; signing of petitions for license; applying for license to sell liquors; becoming bondsmen for persons engaged in the liquor traffic; renting property for liquor sales or manufacturer.

"We believe firmly that these provisions are in harmony with Christian ideals. We declare further that we can think of no feature of modern life to which St. Paul's law of charity, 'If meat make my brother to offend, I will eat no meat while the world standeth,' so surely applies as it does to the beverage uses of liquor and to the devastations caused by the frightful increase of drinking among the people of our land."

Insurance Rates On Autos Shaved $3,500,000 in N. Y.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 15—Savings of $3,500,000 a year are estimated to accrue to holders of automobile insurance policies as a result of reduced rates for protection against personal liability and property damage claims, effective in many parts of New York State today.

Approved by Lewis H. Pink, State superintendent of insurance, the new rate schedule shows New York City motorists to have benefited by the most striking reductions. Except in certain outlying districts, where the slashes were smaller, cost of protection for the average private passenger automobile has been reduced from $108 to $94.50 a year, representing a savings of $13,50 for the city owner.

Few Increases

Throughout the State reductions averaged 9.2 per cent for liability and 6.3 per cent for the property damage feature. Increases were noted for a few communities, among them Elmira and the Ellenville-Monticello areas.

Insurance rates for private automobiles in New York City have been reduced 25 per cent since 1932, and elsewhere in the State reductions have ranged from 13.9 per cent to 38.2 per cent, but the recent reduction is held to have been the most important of the series.

Should the favorable trend continue, a further reduction may be made in 1938, Mr. Pink said, stressing that insurance rates depended upon the cost of insuring automobiles in various districts.

Instances Cited

Representative rates for combined liability and property damage insurance for an average automobile in typical New York communities are:

	Old	New
New York	$108	$94.50
Syracuse	58	52.50
Rochester	50	44
Albany	61	55
Buffalo	58	52
Troy	67	63.50
Nassau County	47	43.50
Westchester County	51	46.50
Queens (suburban)	61	52.50
Suffolk County	39	37

Scholarships for 381 Awarded at Princeton

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 15 (AP)—Scholarships totaling $148,128.78 to 381 Princeton University undergraduates were announced yesterday by Prof. Robert K. Root, dean of the faculty and chairman of the university scholarship committee.

Included on the list were nine new appointments to Princeton's most remunerative awards, each of which carries an annual $1000 income to students attaining a first general scholastic group average. Four of the nine $1000 scholarships were memorials to the late John Grier Hibben, former president of Princeton. They were won by John Phelps Chamberlain '39, of Goshen, N. Y., a student in history; James Hunting Worth '40, of Bronxville, N. Y., an engineering student and member of the football squad; Robert Francis Goheen '40, of Northampton, Mass., and Lawrence Arthur Minnich '40, of Lorain, Ohio.

San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge Demonstrates Value

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 15—After one year operating day and night, the world's greatest bridge, the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge is declared to be a success financially and otherwise, by the State Highway Commission, thereby upholding the public's belief in its need.

In the past 12 months more than 20,000,000 people crossed the grand 8¼-mile structure in some 9,250,000 vehicles, and it must be remembered that the interurban service is not yet running. The bridge passengers paid fares amounting to over $5,000,000 in bridge earnings, declared Chief Engineer C. H. Purcell, which places it first among the toll bridges in the world in point of earnings. The Bridge ranks third in volume of traffic, he said.

A daily average of 25,200 vehicles crossed the bridge its first year, said Mr. Purcell, while over its truck lanes—on the lower level—325,000 tons of freight were transported.

It is pointed out, just now at the height of the bridge versus ferries controversy, that "the number of vehicles carried by the bridge is approximately two and one-half times the number carried by the ferries in 1935, when the sole means of transbay transportation was over those carriers." Mr. Purcell went on to state that the number of persons crossing the bridge in 12 months was more than 10 times the estimated population of the five counties comprising the San Francisco Bay area.

"A year ago," he said, in making his first annual report, "prior to the opening of the bridge to traffic the average toll per vehicle between San Francisco and the East Bay was 84 cents. This toll has now been reduced to an average of 53 cents, representing a saving to transbay motorists of approximately $3,500,000 in one year alone. Thus the Bay Bridge has not only been the means of stimulating motor communication between San Francisco and the region across the Bay, but it has saved business firms and individuals several millions of dollars in actual transportation costs with no attempt to estimate the amount of saving due to reduction of time."

Added to its other records for the first year is that of safety, Mr. Purcell shows in his report. Out of 9,022,000 vehicles crossing the bridge from Nov. 12, 1936, to Nov. 1, 1937, there were only 34 accidents on the bridge proper which involved personal injury. There were four fatal accidents on the bridge.

The bay bridge tow service—a unique service—aided some 7449 vehicles during the last eleven and one-half month period. Of this total 4120 cars ran out of gasoline; 2291 had engine trouble and were towed, or they had tire trouble, or accidents occurred. Some 97 tires were changed on the bridge and 22 fires extinguished.

The bridge owns its own fire truck with a crew of four, and chemicals sufficient to fight any kind of fire. There are three tow trucks and 14 men on duty 24 hours a day.

For those who need service on the bridge there are 32 small red call boxes at intervals along both the upper and lower decks. One of the service trucks can reach the scene of its need in about five minutes or less. Warning: The service costs plenty!

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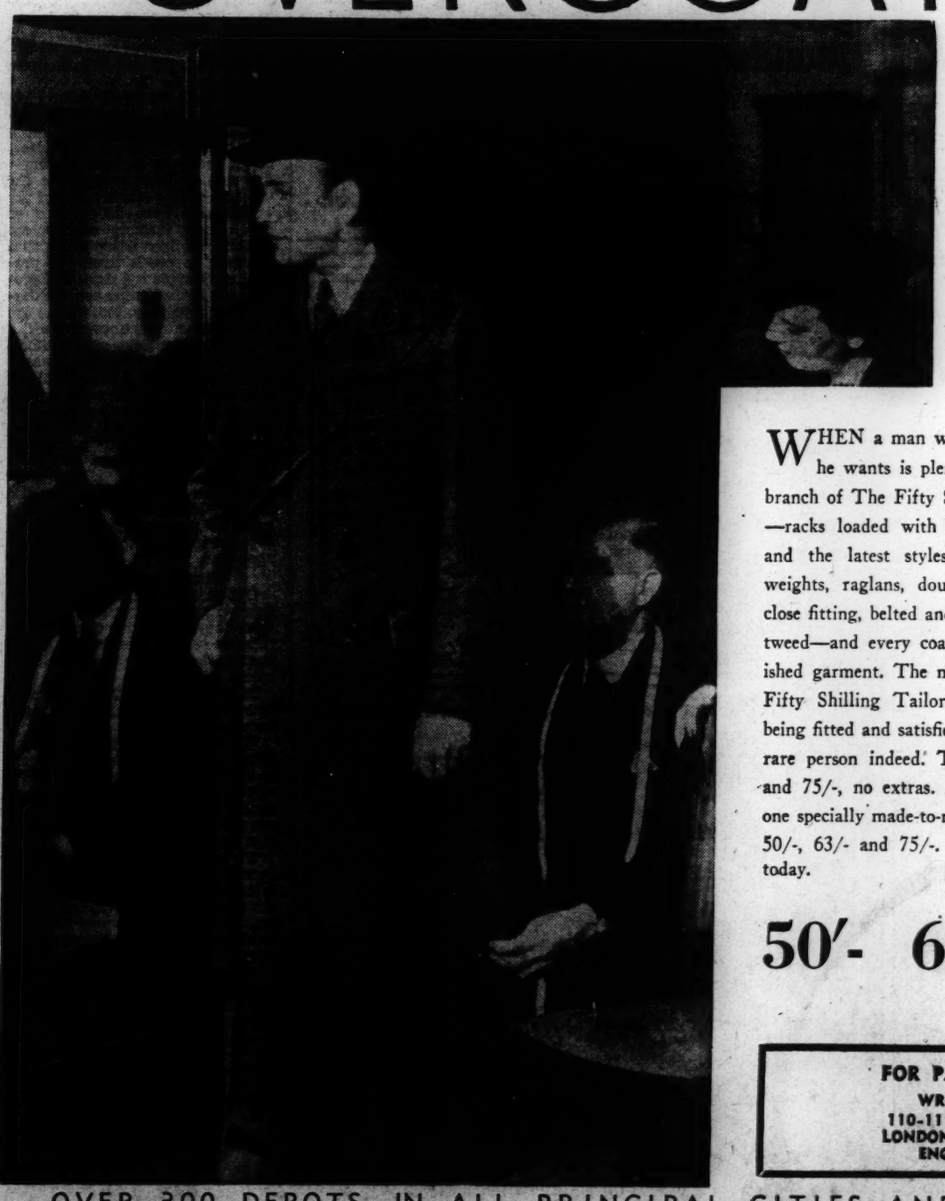

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The President's Message to Congress

(Continued from Page 1)

great value on this method of getting suggestions from every possible source. Single answers or simple slogans will not cure the complicated economic problems which today faced all nations.

To over-emphasize one symptom out of many—to over-emphasize any one panacea that for the moment appeals to any one group—is to play with the lives of all the men and women of America.

The ultimate answer to the conditions of today is a cordial and confident co-operation not only between government and every kind of citizen—but also between every kind of citizen and his government. As never before in our history, the well-being of those who have much, as well as those who have less, depends upon a contented society of good-will where the good-will rests on the solid foundation that all have enough.

From these conferences and from other sources many suggestions have come to me and to other members of the Executive Branch of the Government. Some of these recommendations are consistent with each other; some are at complete variance.

Underlying Conditions Sound

But these discussions make it clear that we have enough wisdom in the country today not only to check the present recession but to lay the groundwork for a more permanent recovery. If the people are as willing as government to use the economic knowledge gained in recent years, this recession need go no further.

With the exercise of ordinary prudence, there is no reason why we should suffer any prolonged recession, let alone any general economic paralysis. Despite some maladjustments, which can be corrected, underlying conditions are not unfavorable.

The fundamental situation is not to be compared with the far different conditions of 1929. The banking system is not overextended. Interest rates are lower. Inventories are not dangerously large. We are no longer overextended in new construction or in capital equipment. Speculation requiring liquidation does not overhang our markets.

Obviously, an immediate task is to try to increase the use of private capital to create employment. Private enterprise, with co-operation on the part of government, can advance to higher levels of industrial activity than those reached earlier this year. Such advance will assure balanced budgets. But obviously also, government cannot let nature take its course without regard to consequences. If private enterprise does not respond, government must take up the slack.

Easing Tax Burdens

What we can do covers so wide a field and so many subjects that it is not feasible to include them all in this message.

A little later I will address you further in regard to proposals to encourage private capital to enter the field of new housing on a large scale—a field which during the past four years has failed almost completely to keep pace with the marked improvement in other industries.

On the subject of taxation, in accordance with my suggestion of last spring, committees of the Congress, with the co-operation of the Treasury Department, are already engaged in studies aimed at the elimination of any injustices in our tax laws. Unjust provisions should be removed provided such removal does not create new injustices.

Modifications adequate to encourage productive enterprise, especially for the smaller businesses, must not extend to the point of using the corporate form for the purpose of hiding behind it to reduce or eliminate taxes in a way not open to an individual or partnership.

Nor should we extend tax privileges to speculative profits on capital where the intent of the original risk was speculation rather than the actual development of productive enterprise. Nor can we at this time accept a revision of our revenue laws which involves a reduction in the aggregate revenues or an increase in the aggregate tax burdens of those least able to bear them.

Help for Small Business

We should give special consideration to lightening inequitable burdens on the enterprise of the small business men of the nation. Small businesses or even those of average size have difficulties of financing and distribution which are not shared by large corporations. Therefore, by special tax consideration they should receive more equal opportunity to compete with their more powerful competitors.

In this way we may also find assistance in our search for a more effective method of checking the growing concentration of economic control and the resultant monopolistic practices which persist today in spite of antitrust statutes. A further search for additional methods to meet this threat to free competitive enterprise is called for at this time.

The proposed federal budget for the coming fiscal year also will shortly be ready for submission to the Congress—a budget which I expect can be brought within a definite balance.

Still other matters are receiving renewed examination—for instance the problems of the railroads and of other public utilities. Here because of thoroughly unsound financing extending over many past years, solutions will frankly be difficult.

But as we work with these problems of detail we must not forget the broad central truth that this Administration has pledged itself to the people of the United States to carry on with a wide social program pointed toward higher living standards and a more just distribution of the gains of civilization. Much of that program is already in effect—but its continued and compete success depends on a wider distribution of an immensely enlarged national income. Such enlargement presupposes full employment of both capital and labor—reasonable profits and fair wages—a resumption of that vigorous moving equilibrium which began in 1933. Deflation and inflation are equal enemies of the balanced economy that will produce that progressive increase in national income.

Four Present Objectives

In the attainment of the broad central purpose we recognize many related objectives. This message, however, deals with only four of these objectives—four which are already being considered by the Congress. Two relate directly to the stabilization and maintenance of the purchasing power of the nation. The other two, essential tools for the whole task, look to the improvement of the machinery and functioning of both the executive and the legislative branches of the Federal Government.

1. Agriculture

Intention to pass a new and permanent national farm act was declared by the Congress in joint resolution last summer. Great as the need was then, that need is still greater today. Some crops will begin to be planted within three months.

In recent weeks farmers have once more been facing acute surpluses and falling prices. Cotton farmers are harvesting the largest cotton crop in all our history—five million bales more than the markets of this country and of the world have been accustomed to take. Corn farmers and potato farmers are harvesting crops that threaten to crush them for producing this plenty. And the producers of other crops are wondering how soon they, too, will be the victims of surplus uncontrolled.

We must continue in our efforts toward abundance without waste. We need legislation which will not only prevent new farm surpluses from causing new collapse in farm prices, but which will also safeguard farmers and consumers against the hazards of crop failure. We need an "all-weather" farm plan—a plan that uses the reasonable surpluses of a year of good weather to carry over food supplies to make up for the shortages of a year of bad weather.

Farm Plan Essentials

Out of the experience of the last five years we have learned that with the aid of the Government farmers can successfully guard themselves against economic disaster.

In formulating a farm program there are certain things we must keep in mind.

We must keep in mind the fertility of our soil. We have begun to assist farmers to stop the waste of soil and save the good soil that remains. Any sound, long-time program must have soil conservation as a principal goal.

We must keep in mind the economic welfare of farm families. As a long-time national policy, farmers must have a fair share in the national income to supply farmers' buying to keep city factories running.

We must keep in mind the consumers of the nation. The blighting droughts of 1934 and 1936 which spelt disaster for so many farmers in those years were brought forcibly home to our large cities in the high prices of many foodstuffs this year. Consumers should have the same protection against the underproduction of years of scarcity as the farmers should have against the overproduction of years of glut.

We must keep in mind the American democratic way. Farm programs cannot long succeed unless they have the active support of the farmers who take part in them. Our program should continue to be one planned and administered, so far as possible, by the farmers themselves. Here again, majority rule seems justified. If and when huge surpluses in any one crop threaten to engulf all the producers of that crop, our laws should provide ways by which a small minority may be kept from destroying the proceeds of the toil of the great majority.

Warns of Exceeding Budget

We must keep in mind the United States Treasury. I have already expressed my view that if the new farm act provides for expenditure of funds beyond those planned in the regular budget, additional means should be provided to yield the additional revenue. May I reiterate that with all the emphasis I can give?

We must keep in mind the Constitution of the United States. Although vital portions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act were set aside nearly two years ago by the Supreme Court, acts of Congress to improve labor relations and assure workers' security have since then been upheld. In these later decisions the powers of the Federal Government to regulate commerce between the states and to tax and to spend for the general welfare have been clearly recognized.

I believe that the courts themselves are coming to have increasing regard for the true nature of the Constitution as a broad charter of democratic government which can function under the conditions of today. I believe that the Congress can constitutionally write an adequate farm act that will be well within the broad meaning and purpose of the Constitution.

I hope and believe that the Supreme Court will not again deny to farmers the protection which it now accords to others.

2. Labor

I believe that the country as a whole recognizes the need for immediate congressional action if we are to maintain wage income and the purchasing power of the nation against recessive factors in the general industrial situation. The exploitation of child labor and the undercutting of wages and the stretching of the hours of the poorest paid workers in periods of business recession has a serious effect on buying power. In the interest of the national economy such adjustments as must be made should not be made at the expense of those least able to bear them.

I further believe that the country as a whole realizes the necessary connection between encouraging business men to make capital expenditures for new plants and raising the total wage income of the total of our working population. New plants today mean labor-saving machinery. What does the country ultimately gain if we encourage business men to enlarge the capacity of American industry to produce, unless we see to it that the income of our working population actually expands sufficiently to create markets to absorb that increased production?

I further believe that the country as a whole recognizes the need of seeking a more uniformly adequate standard of living and purchasing power everywhere if every part is to live happily with every other part. We do not recognize the destiny of any state or any county to be permanently backward. Political and social harmony requires that every state and every county not only produce goods for the nation's markets but furnish markets for the nation's goods.

For Flexible Labor Laws

This does not mean that legislation must require immediate uniform minimum hour or wage standards; that is an ultimate goal.

We should provide flexible machinery which will enable industries throughout the country to adjust themselves progressively to better labor conditions. But we must not forget that no policy of flexibility will be practical unless a co-ordinating agency has the obligation of inspection and investigation to ensure the recognition and enforcement of what the law requires.

Although there are geographic and industrial diversities which practical statesmanship can not well ignore, it is high time that we had legislation relating to goods moving in or competing with interstate commerce which will accomplish two immediate purposes:

First, banish child labor and protect workers unable to protect themselves from excessively low wages and excessively long hours.

Second, end the unsound practice of some communities—by no means confined to any one section of the country—which seek new industries by offering as the principal attraction labor more plentiful and much cheaper than may be found in completing communities. To them the Congress should reiterate the oft-repeated pledge of political parties that labor is not a mere commodity.

3. Reorganization

Last January I presented for the consideration of the Congress the improvement of administrative management in the Executive Branch of the Government. Five principal objectives were outlined:

(a) To create one or more additional departments and to give the Chief Executive authority to arrange all present and future strictly executive activities in or under regular executive departments.

(b) To establish a budget and efficiency agency, personnel agency and a planning agency through which the Chief Executive may co-ordinate the executive functions.

(c) To permit the Chief Executive to make a slight increase in the White House staff so that he may keep in close touch with, and maintain knowledge of, the widespread affairs of administration which require his final direction.

(d) To establish accountability of the Executive to the Congress by providing a genuine independent audit by an officer solely responsible to the Congress, who will, however, have no administrative part in the transactions he audits and certifies.

(e) To extend the merit system upward, outward and downward to cover practically all non-policy determining posts. I am giving consideration to proposed executive orders extending the merit principle of selection under the authority vested in me by the Constitution and revised statutes.

For Merit System by Law

Executive orders, however, have not the performance of law; they will not lessen the need for permanent legislation on this subject in connection with reorganization. I, therefore, seek a statutory modernized machinery for the permanent enforcement of merit principles in appointment, promotion, and personnel management throughout the government service.

The experience of states and municipalities definitely proves that reorganization of government along the lines of modern business administrative practice can increase efficiency, minimize error, duplication and waste, and raise the morale of the public service. But that experience does not prove, and no person conversant with the management of large private corporations or of governments honestly suggests, that reorganization of government machinery in the interest of efficiency is a method of making major savings in the cost of government.

Large savings in the cost of government can be made only by cutting down or eliminating government functions. And to those who advocate such a course it is fair to put the question—which functions of government do you advocate cutting off?

4. Planning

Of equal importance with intelligent reorganization of the executive departments is intelligent reorganization of our methods of spending national funds for the conservation and development of those natural resources which are the foundation of a virile national life. As said in a special message to the Congress last spring, we have reached a stage in the depletion of our natural resources where we should allot a definite portion of each year's budget to this work of husbandry.

Our present machinery for carrying out such purposes, however, is geared to methods of which the rivers-and-harbor legislation of many years ago is an example. We spend sporadically—on a project here and a project there, determined upon without relation to the needs of other localities—without relation to possibly more important needs of the same locality—without relation to the national employment situation or the federal budget.

To avoid waste and to give the nation its money's worth from the national funds we expend, we must, like any business corporation, have a definite building and operating plan worked out ahead of time—a planned order in which to make expenditures, a planned timing for expenditures so that we may keep our working force employed, and a planned co-ordinated use of the projects after completion.

Must Have Proper Machinery

And because relative values of local projects should be appraised before they come to Washington, first by those with local knowledge, and then by regional conferences, we must have some kind of local and regional planning machinery and co-ordination to get full value out of the final appropriations authorized in Washington—money value and human value.

Last year I recommended such machinery. For this purpose of conservation and development of our natural resources, I recommended that the country be divided into the seven great regions into which nature divided those resources—that in such regions local authorities be set up to arrange projects into some kind of comprehensive and continuing plan for the entire region—and that only after such consideration should regional projects be submitted to the Executive and to the Congress for inclusion in a national development program of such size as the budget of the year will permit.

Such machinery will provide decentralization. It will give local communities and the nation alike new confidence in the true worth of such expenditures.

What these four subjects promise in continued and increased purchasing power—what they promise in greater efficiency in the use of government funds—are intelligent foundations for the other plans for encouragement of industrial expansion with Government help.

What they promise in social contentment is an almost necessary basis for greater security of profits and property.

In the months they have been before the Congress they have been discussed from one end of the country to the other.

For the sake of the nation, I hope for your early action.

Congress Picks Up 16 Major Measures

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Nov. 15

Here is the status of major measures left last August by Congress, to be picked up today:

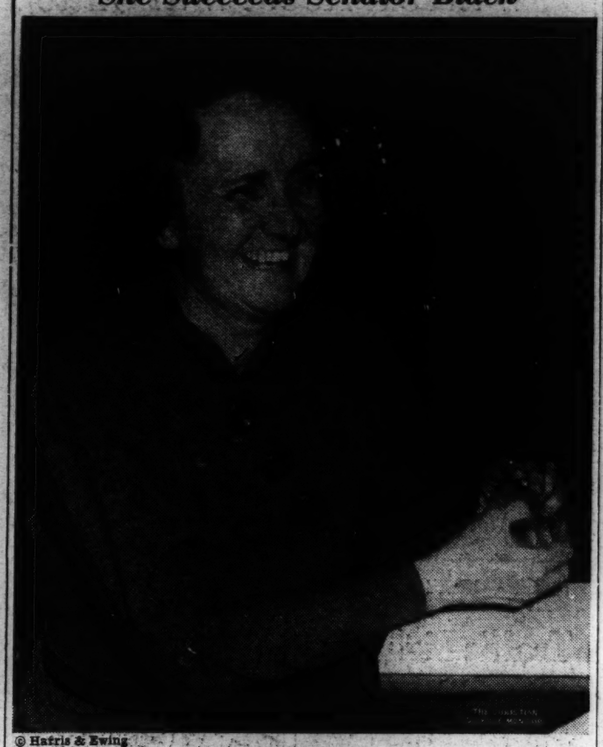
Bills ready for House action (passed by Senate):

1. Wages and hours.
2. Child labor restriction.
3. Wheat crop insurance.
4. Food and drugs bill.
5. McCarran 70-car train limitation.
6. Safety-at-sea measure.
7. Prohibition of embassy picketing.
8. Condemnation of sit-down strikes and unfair labor practices.

Ready for Senate action (passed by House):

1. Federal reorganization (two bills).
2. Anti-lynching measure.
3. Civil service for presidential postmasters.
4. Bankruptcy act revision.
5. Natural gas regulation.
6. Repeal of long-and-short-haul act.
7. Repeal of salary publicity act.

She Succeeds Senator Black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Mrs. Dixie Bibb Graves

Junior Democratic Senator From Alabama Returns to Her Desk in the Senate to Which She Was Appointed by Her Husband, Gov. Bibb Graves

Mrs. Graves who was appointed to fill the place left vacant by the elevation of Senator Hugo L. Black as an associate justice of the United States Supreme Court is one of the few women to have donned the senatorial toga, all of whom, having been appointed, in most instances, to succeed their husbands. Mrs. Hattie W. Caraway of Arkansas was thus appointed and later won re-election in her own fight, she being the first and only woman thus far to be elected to the Senate. Mrs. Rebecca Felton of Georgia was the first woman ever to sit in the Senate. She was appointed and served for one day.

Line-Up of Parties In Special Session

By the Associated Press

Washington, Nov. 15

This is how Congress lined up politically today at the start of the special session:

	Senate	House
Democrats	76	328
Republicans	16	90
Progressives	1	8
Farmer-Laborites	2	5
Independent	1	..
Vacancies	..	4
Total membership	96	435

Noisy Reunion Scenes Usher In Special Congress Session

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15—The prospect of a battle right at the opening of Congress emerged today. One of the biggest crowds in years jammed the balconies and filled the corridors over the prospect of a fight to substitute a business revival program for the New Deal's half dozen measures at the extra session.

As the session got under way at noon today typical noisy first-day scenes were enacted on the floors of the Senate and the House. Like undergraduates getting back to college, Congressmen shook hands, slapped backs, formed groups and exchanged jovial greetings with the gusto of professional handshakers meeting each other.

After the first roll calls and routine business the session was adjourned for an hour and a half to permit leaders of the two houses to set up committees and prepare the customary machinery for the new session. Before this recess the crowded spectators in the Senate had seen the picturesque introduction by Senator Hattie Caraway (D) of Arkansas, of her new colleague, John P. Miller. Custom requires that the senior senator lead the newcomer up to the rostrom and in this instance Mrs. Caraway, dressed in black but with a purple splash of orchids on her shoulder, led her new colleague down the aisle. Mrs. Caraway clasped the elbow of the tall, slender new senator with a firm grip and brought him safely to the Vice-President's stand where the oath was administrated. The Senate recessed without hearing the President's message but in the House it was read aloud and became at once the subject of lively discussion.

While the New Deal majority still seems in control an effort was under way to thrust aside the President's specific proposals and substitute a business aiding program. For the first time in a generation business seems to welcome Congress back to Washington apparently hoping for tax amelioration and other assistance.

Australian Regime Wins

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Aust. — Final returns of the Australian Federal elections of Oct. 23 show that the coalition government under Prime Minister Joseph A. Lyons has retained its strong majority in the House of Representatives. But it can hardly be said to have come unscathed through the contest, for the Labor opposition in the Senate has raised its forces from an insignificant minority of three to a sizable opposition of 16.

Complete returns give the Government 45 seats in the Lower House and Labor 29, while in the Senate, the Government holds 20 seats to Labor's 16.

For some time the Government was even apprehensive lest its majority in the Senate vanish altogether. Nineteen of the 36 seats were up for re-election and it at once became clear that New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, Tasmania and West Australia had all gone to Labor. Only the South Australian seats remained in doubt, and these finally went to the Government, leaving Mr. Lyons a working majority, though giving the Government timely warning of a turnabout in opinion in the constituencies which it cannot ignore.

Nevertheless, the Government commands a strong majority in the House of Representatives, albeit weakened by the loss of Sir Archdale Parkhill, Defense Minister, who had become unpopular through his supposed leanings toward conscription, and Sir George Pearce, Minister of External Affairs.

The Lyons majority indicates a victory for strong ties with the Empire, both in defense and economics.

Three New Moves Against Black Are Balked by Court

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (AP)—The Supreme Court turned back today three new challenges directed against the eligibility of Associate Justice Hugo L. Black to serve on the tribunal. Three Florida corporations lost in their second effort to gain a rehearing of litigation on the ground that Mr. Justice Black was not qualified to sit in judgment.

The tribunal denied the petition for rehearing and suggestion of disqualification filed by the Ryan Florida Corporation and others. They protested against efforts of the Securities and Exchange Commission to obtain their telegrams, contending that Mr. Justice Black, when chairman of the Senate Lobby Committee had favored similar action.

The court also denied a motion by Elizabeth L. Seymour of Salamanca, N. Y., and Robert Gray Taylor of Media, Penna., for permission to file a brief "containing certain allegations affecting the legality of the oath" taken by Mr. Justice Black.

Mr. Taylor described himself as chairman of the Philadelphia Court Plan Committee.

700 Princeton Students Get Financial Aid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 15—Seven hundred undergraduates at Princeton University, or about one third of the total student body, received financial assistance, amounting in the aggregate to $360,205, during the last academic year, according to the annual report of Richard W. Warfield, director of the Bureau of Appointments and Student Employment, and secretary of the University Scholarship Committee.

A total of $147,766 was provided by the university in scholarships, $64,727 in tuition and loan funds and $147,711 was earned by undergraduates in various forms of employment, the most remunerative single type of which was that of waiter in the university dining halls.

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Unemployables Cost $6,000,000 A Month in N. Y.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 15—Caring for New York City's 201,350 "unemployables" is costing approximately $6,000,000 a month, it is revealed in welfare reports here today. The financial burden includes the expense of supporting dependent children.

As classified by the Emergency Relief Bureau and the Department of Public Welfare, the unemployable group of a little over 200,000 represented 57 per cent of the 349,350 persons obtaining public aid through those agencies, and was defined as those who were unable to meet the requirements of private business.

Whether or not the municipal government can ever reduce materially the heavy load of providing for these special cases is a matter for the future to decide, but social service workers anticipate that they will be a serious problem for an indefinite period.

Depends on Labor Pressure

Even if some of the more promising cases are "reclaimed" their places may be taken by other thousands now being supported temporarily by the Works Progress Administration or who are committed to institutions. It is felt that a large number of these also are unemployable according to existing standards.

The most hopeful outlook for those regarded as unfitted for work is a degree of business expansion which would bring such pressure upon the available labor supply that industry could afford to absorb large numbers of the less efficient men and women who at present cannot be employed profitably at current wages.

Last to Be Re-employed

Under private enterprise economy, the marginal utility of labor fluctuates widely, varying according to the demand for labor during the peaks and valleys of the business cycle. Hence there is no rigid line to divide the employables from the unemployables. This is explained by the tendency of business to discharge the least efficient workman first at the beginning of a slump and to re-employ him last during a period of prosperity.

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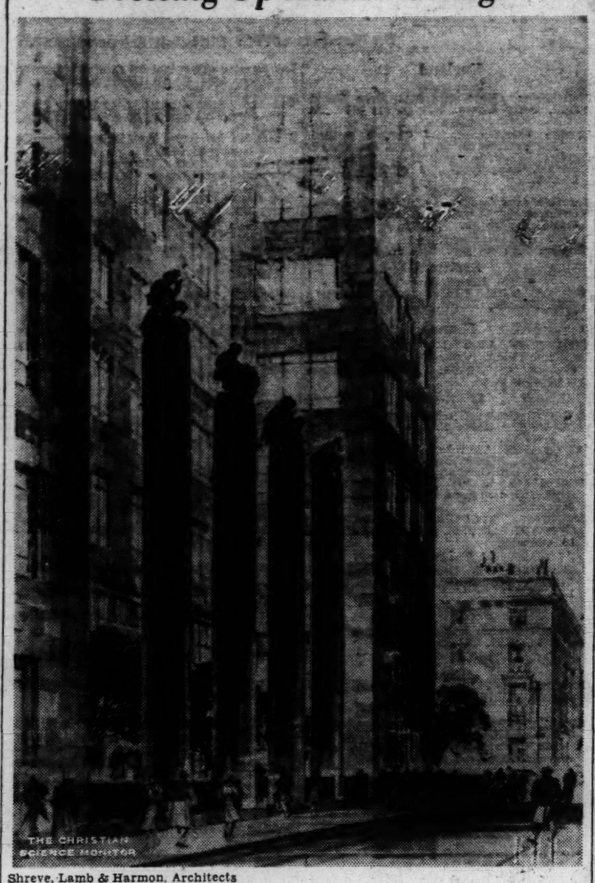

Shreve, Lamb & Harmon, Architects

The Sixty-Eighth Street Entrance

Particularly Attractive Are the Columns of This Proposed 16-Story Building to Replace the 65-Year-Old Present Hunter Structure in New York City

College 16 Stories Up!

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 13—Preliminary plans for the new 16-story building for Hunter College to replace the 65-year-old structure in Park Avenue at Sixty-eighth Street, destroyed by fire two years ago, have been submitted to the administrative committee of the Board of Higher Education by the firm of Shreve, Lamb & Harmon and Harrison & Fouilhoux, associated architects.

The $5,000,000 building will connect with the present Lexington Avenue and Sixty-eighth Street structure by a wing extending East. It is to be U-shaped with a great court facing south and east and a lesser court to the north. Approximately 5000 college students and 500 Model School children will be housed in this building.

Usable Area High

In addition to classrooms and laboratories, an auditorium with a seating capacity of about 2500, a little theater seating about 800, a library, gymnasiums and swimming pool will fill almost 400,000 square feet of usable area, which, compared to the total gross floor area of 614,780 square feet, shows a net usable area of 64.4 per cent. This exceeds the percentage of net usable area achieved in most college plants. The total cube of the building is 8,538,000 cubic feet.

The principal entrance to the building will be on Sixty-ninth Street. There is also to be an entrance on Park Avenue, and another one from Sixty-eighth Street. The Model School will have its own private entrance on Sixty-ninth Street.

A Roof Terrace

Administration, physical education, cafeteria, and locker rooms occupy the lower floors, classrooms and laboratories the intermediate ones, with the library, art and music departments in the upper floors. A receiving room for the library and some locker rooms and rest rooms for students will be in the basement. The roof terrace at the seventh floor on Sixty-eighth Street may be utilized as an outdoor playroom for the Model School and for a general recreation space.

The exterior of the building will be of brick, and the columns and lower part of the exterior wall of limestone. The building will be fireproof.

New England Looks to Youth

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

New England Council plans unprecedented drive to halt 100-year-old migration of industries out of the nation's northeastern corner were today focused upon the fundamental problem of training and opening paths for the absorption of New England youth by New England industries. The plans savor somewhat of the old Yankee apprenticeship idea.

Declaring that 160,000 persons attain the age of 19 every year in New England with 640,000 youths ranging between the ages of 14 and 19 from whom local industry must draft its material for competition against outside enterprise, James W. Hook, president of the New England Council, today called upon business to aid in preparing "this raw material" to take over the task of maintaining New England's industrial prestige.

Keep Youth at Home

The problem confronting New England industry of how to halt the downward trends of manufacturing seemed to Mr. Hook to be indelibly linked with the future generation upon which New England must depend for its enterprise as opposed to the industrial technique of outside competition.

Hence, the new battle cry: "Stop the migration of industry out of New England by halting the migration of youth into the ranks of competitors." And the way to do this, according to Mr. Hook, is by training youth to see and utilize the opportunities "right here in New England."

Link With Public Schools

As part of the modern approach to future industrial integrity, Mr. Hook would link industry with the schools by providing teachers with first-hand knowledge of industrial operations. Business men would put themselves out to become personally acquainted with educational instructors to help give youth an idea of the job opportunities awaiting them.

Haphazard schooling would be eliminated, said Mr. Hook, as youth obtained a concrete understanding of the opportunities for work, the obligations involved and the specific technique required of them.

Churches, trade schools, privately financed youth organizations and camps would be enlisted in the drive to keep New England youth for New England industry. Mr. Hook's vision of the future also included the setting up of departments of pupil evaluation to record the ability and natural bent of individual pupils for their intelligent guidance.

Two New Washington Art Galleries Open With Exhibits of Modern Work

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13—If he could come back to the Capital, Viscount Bryce might not have written what he did about Washington not being enough of an art center to be called a world capital.

Two new art galleries were formally opened here this week-end. One is a "college wing" of the fine arts gallery in the new Department of the Interior building where oil paintings by students in a score of colleges and art schools are to be on view through February. The other is the new Washington gallery of the Museum of Modern Art which is to provide the first adequate place the Capital has had to show large loan exhibitions of modern arts.

Both openings were celebrated with formal receptions, attended by outstanding persons from official and social circles. Mrs. Dwight Davis is chairman of the committee for the Modern Art Gallery and Dr. Walter J. Greenleaf, of the U. S. Office of Education is in charge of the college art exhibit.

The exhibition inaugurating the first permanent gallery of an affiliate of the Museum of Modern Art in New York, is a loan collection of modern French masters consisting of 28 paintings by Van Gogh, Cezanne, Renoir, Seurat and Gaugin, internationally famous artists of the modern French school, loaned by 11 private collectors, museums and galleries.

Meanwhile, Dr. Greenleaf promised that when the first college exhibition closes in February, there will be a second show of architectural drawings to be followed by the fine arts of the big ten universities of the Middle West in May, 1938.

The Capital will take its greatest step toward becoming a world art center when the National Art Gallery, gift of Andrew W. Mellon, now rising on Pennsylvania Avenue is completed and thrown open to the public.

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Women on the Job

More than 10,750,000 women were in gainful employment in the United States at the time of the 1930 census—almost six times as many as were so occupied in 1870.

German Advisers Retained by China Despite New Pact

NANKING (AP)—Despite the fact that Germany is united to Japan by an anti-Communist pact, China does not expect to lose the services of Gen. Baron Alexander von Falkenhausen and his corps of German military experts in her war with Japan unless Russia openly enters the conflict as China's ally.

Gen. von Falkenhausen and his staff—totaling about 50—are reserve officers in the German army, subject at any time to recall for active duty at home. But Germans here believe that Berlin will recall them only if hard pressed by European political developments—such as a Russian declaration of war against Japan.

Germany now ranks second only to the United States in general exports to China and first in the export of arms and ammunition, a position made possible largely by the presence of the German military experts.

Trained Troops; Planned Defense

For nearly seven years German officers have been employed by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek as non-political, non-combatant, technical experts to train his troops, organize and equip his armies on a modern basis, map campaigns, plan defenses and give military advice.

(The Germans are generally credited with having mapped the defense system some 50 miles west of Shanghai now in danger of collapse in the face of rapid Japanese flanking thrusts. Neutral military observers in China understood that the Germans had urged General Chiang to withdraw his armies to this "Hindenburg line" before they were worsted in their efforts to defend Shanghai.)

Working quietly behind the lines, they have helped China's ruler win civil wars, suppress banditry and fight his enemies. The fact that the present enemy is Japan has increased General Chiang's reliance on them.

Came Before Third Reich

The first German advisers came to China before the National Socialists gained supremacy in Germany. For the most part, the early advisers—many of whom are still on duty—were World War veterans to whom the German Heimwehr as limited by the Versailles Treaty could not offer active employment.

The molder of the Heimwehr, Gen. Hans von Seeckt, himself laid the groundwork upon which General von Falkenhausen has built. General von Seeckt was not recognized by the National Socialists until just before his passing last year and, even now, active sympathy with the National Socialist Party is not necessary for appointment to the Chinese advisory corps.

Among General Chiang's German experts are several who were outstanding for their opposition to Reichsfuhrer Adolf Hitler and at least one is a Jew.

The conclusion of the German-Japanese pact, of which they had not been informed, gave General von Falkenhausen and his staff some anxious days. General Chiang, however, issued a public declaration of confidence in them, later reinforcing it by authorizing employment of additional German advisers.

Japan's Goods Boycotted

PARIS, Nov. 15 (AP)—The General Confederation of Labor yesterday proclaimed a boycott of Japanese goods for its 5,000,000 members in a series of national demonstrations "for defense of peace." The confederation also demanded that France aid the Spanish Government in the civil war.

In speeches and resolutions designed to impress Parliament, which convenes Tuesday, confederation leaders called for higher wages, old age pensions and expanded public works program. They protested the rising cost of living and demanded the Government resume enactment of social reforms.

New Haven Road Opposes R. I. On Rail Proposals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15—An attack on the Rhode Island proposal for divorce of the Worcester and Providence line from the New Haven railroad system, was launched today by John Hall, New Haven counsel, at resumption of Interstate Commerce Commission hearings on New Haven reorganization.

Mr. Hall presented a 1931 report by George L. Crocker, chairman of the Foreign and Domestic Commerce Commission of Rhode Island, in which Crocker condemned as "bad precedent" proposed moves against Pennsylvania holdings of New Haven stock.

"However, today," declared Mr. Hall, "you believe it is not a bad precedent to take from the Providence and Worcester a profitable and long established lease."

Mr. Crocker, who proposes termination of the existing New Haven lease of the P. & W., said that "the cases are different." He added that the present situation contravenes the policy of Congress which opposes the giving over of one territory to one railroad to the abolition of competition.

The New Haven system dominates Rhode Island which seeks more competition and outlets for its commerce, said Mr. Crocker. Mr. Hall then launched into a detailed cross-examination of Mr. Crocker's general knowledge of the New England railroad situation.

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Godley Quits Transit Post; LaGuardia Seeks Fusion Ally

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 15—Leon G. Godley, member of the New York State Transit Commission, has resigned his post, effective Jan. 1, when he will resume private practice of law, it was announced today.

Mr. Godley first was named to the commission by Gov. Alfred E. Smith in 1924 and was reappointed by Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, in 1932. His present term expires April 16, 1941. Gov. Herbert H. Lehman will name a successor.

Classified as an independent Democrat, Mr. Godley, during his 13 years service on the commission, has participated in many important decisions by the three-member body, among which was denial of the fare increase sought by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, a case which finally went to the United States Supreme Court.

In view of the controversy between Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia and the commission over transit unification and other matters, it is expected the Mayor will try to prevail on Governor Lehman to name a commissioner friendly to the Fusion Administration.

The term of Reubin L. Haskell, another member of the commission, expires April 16, 1938, and if the Mayor, who has been seeking abolition of the commission, does not succeed in that step, it is expected he will use his influence to bring about the naming of a second friendly transit commissioner.

Mr. Godley was assistant corporation counsel under Mayor William F. Gaynor and deputy police commissioner under Mayor John Purroy Mitchel. For 25 years he has been a member of the faculty of the Brooklyn law school of St. Lawrence University, from which he was graduated.

Forthcoming changes in the transit body appeared to have done nothing toward smoothing the way between the commission's headquarters at 270 Madison avenue and City Hall. Instead, the deadlock between the commission and Mayor LaGuardia over rapid transit unification continued unbroken, with William G. Fullen, chairman of the body, making public a letter he had sent to the Mayor in which he charged him with "flagrant misrepresentations" in his reply to the commission's invitation last week that he join with it in new negotiations.

In its letter, dated Nov. 10, the commission advised the Mayor it had been negotiating with a private group since it rejected the $436,000,000 unification plan drafted by Samuel Seabury and A. A. Berle Jr., city chamberlain. The commission told the Mayor it was confident that, with the city's co-operation, it could work out an acceptable plan that would be at least $70,000,000 cheaper than the Seabury-Berle proposal and otherwise more favorable to the city.

Mayor LaGuardia immediately dispatched a reply in which he said he did not believe the commission had any such plan, but that he would consider it if placed before him. He ignored the commission's invitation that he name representatives to take part in negotiations it proposed.

Reports here indicated that holders of securities of the privately-operated transit lines were preparing to appeal to Governor Lehman to get him to try to restore harmony and a working agreement between the city government and the commission.

History of Stock Exchange Planned In New York Museum

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 15—With an anonymous gift of $50,000, the Museum of the City of New York is setting up a gallery depicting the history of the New York Stock Exchange from its beginnings in the eighteenth century as an open-air street market where a few United States government bonds were transferred to the present structure where $50,000,000 is just an average day's business.

The museum is thus one step further along in its purpose of setting up galleries to depict each major phase of the city's development. Already there is a room illustrating the progress of the port from the days of the Dutch kaags to the "Queen Mary," and one showing how retail trade has advanced from the barter of beaver skins to the "five and ten." The communications room depicts the swing of events from post riders to radio, and there also are sections devoted to architecture, the theater, and the military organizations.

It is hoped that music, transportation, banking, and education will follow. The stock exchange gallery probably will be opened in the spring. The donor has asked that his name be withheld, but he is known to be the senior partner in a stock exchange house which is one of the city's oldest banking firms.

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As an Ohio Film Is Shot On a California Mountain

Scene in Hollywood

Hollywood, Calif.

It has been said, and aptly, that if the motion picture companies had not begun their operations in southern California it would have been necessary, eventually, for them to migrate there to take advantage of the variety of locations easily available.

Within a day's drive, and often within a much shorter radius, are found mountains and desert, ocean and lakes and rivers, deserted mining towns and flourishing cities, snowscapes and rose gardens.

To reveal what an advantage this is to the industry, it is necessary only to cite the case of Director Clarence Brown and the company of "Benefits Forgot," from the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer studios, who have made curious but fairly typical use of a bit of this near-lying landscape.

The story of "Benefits Forgot" is set against the background of a village of the Ohio Valley in Civil War times, and runs through several seasons of the year, including summer and winter, over a number of years. The village, obviously, couldn't be built on a sound stage; yet to move the company to an actual Ohio village, just as obviously, would not do either, for the real village now would be greatly changed.

A Lake Plays River

The next best thing, of course, might have been to build a village on one of California's rivers. But California's rivers, at least those with water in them, are all in the north—again a long jaunt for location. Moreover, to find a river bank in California which would be covered with snow for part of the filming was to demand something bordering on the impossible. California rivers, except in their mountain sources, are usually unacquainted with snow.

But studio location scouts are ingenious. One of them discovered that an arm of Lake Arrowhead, high in the San Bernardino Mountains, if properly photographed, could be made to appear very much like a river. There was the matter of the pines which bordered its shores, to be sure, but a little research proved that these might reasonably have been a part of the Ohio landscape of the period. A river steamer, necessary to the story, proved a more difficult problem. There isn't one on the lake, of course, so one had to be built. Not a real one. Just the superstructure, with two stacks, a bridge, a couple of boilers below to make smoke. A cleverly arranged movement of the camera will make it appear to be coming around the bend of the river in the finished picture

The studio is particularly proud of its location, as its "Benefits Forgot" company is proud of the story. Most of Hollywood's correspondents have been invited to visit it and few have failed to avail themselves of the opportunity to see, in addition, the mountains in their seasonal change from summer into winter.

The trip from the studio, begun early in the morning in order to return the same day, is close to 100 miles each way. It began, in at least one instance, in a foggy panorama of drenched orange trees, and ended more than a mile in the air, in the sun at last, with serried rows of mountains beneath, stretching away toward San Jacinton and Palm Springs, still held in the fog's grip.

Mr. and Mrs. Gene Raymond (Jeanette MacDonald)
At the Door of Their Home in Bel-Air

Around the lake itself, summer had all but given up the struggle, and winter was pressing forward with attractions of its own, seldom seen in the southland. Leaves of sycamore and oak had turned, the air was cool and crisp, with a ghost of the feel of eventual snow in it—for which the company, incidentally, will have to wait even if, to paraphrase a famous line, "it takes all winter."

At the Lodge, visitors wait on the little float until the "shot" has been finished across the lake, when a speedy motor cruiser skims across to pick them up. A long walk through the manufactured village, all built by the studio technical crew, past the now dismantled river "steamer," past village stores, chicken and hog pens, full of their particular folk, past a long pasture at the lake's edge where sportive horses were galloping in the shallow water, terminated before a little group of houses on a hill where Director Brown and Walter Huston, Beulah Bondi, a performing white horse, and a half hundred of the cast and crew were waiting until the next setup was arranged.

Al Fresco Lunch

It was Director Brown, an old acquaintance, who pointed out the "steamer," who told some of the high points of the story—which he says resembles "Ah, Wilderness," also directed by him—and who introduced Mrs. Brown, the former Alice Joyce of the screen, knitting on the porch of one of the houses; Leatrice Joy Gilbert, young daughter of Leatrice Joy and Jack Gilbert, having her first fling at pictures, James Stewart, Beulah Bondi—all, except Mrs. Brown, members of the cast. Walter Huston, an old acquaintance, too, introduced his visitors, Barbar O'Neill from the New York stage, and her husband, and two other cast members, Charles Coburn and Charles Grapewin. Guy Kibbee, long on the Hollywood scene, needed no introduction.

Everyone was enthusiastic about the weather, the mountain air, the changing trees. Huston lives here (his mountain house is a stone's throw from the location) the year round when he is not in a picture or on the stage. But this is not so idyllic as it sounds, for he is a busy actor.

Lunch was in the open air, at improvised, fresh-smelling pine tables with long pine benches for seats. Tales were swapped among those who had known one another in previous engagements, in Hollywood and in New York.

Only one shot was made that afternoon, but it was more exciting to watch than it can possibly be in the picture. In it Walter Huston was called upon to take the bridle of a frightened and rearing horse and calm the animal, afterwards putting his coat over its head and leading it out of the camera's vision. The horse was a trained performer, of course, and a good one; but to step up under its flying front hooves, as the actor was called upon to do not once but many times during the course of the afternoon, took courage, and he had what it took.

The speedboat ran down the lake on the way back, giving a vista of snug cottages and resorts among the trees. The fog had lifted a little to allow a view of the orange trees with their ripening fruit as the valley floor was reached; there were some baskets of grapes to be had at a roadside stand in the great vineyard near San Bernardino through which the car rolled for what seemed endless miles toward the lights of Hollywood.

Frank Daugherty.

Youngstown Singers Win Choir Competition

HAMILTON, Ont., Nov. 15 (CP)—Youngstown Choral Society of Youngstown, Ohio, conducted by J. Hughes Jones, won the chief choral competition for choirs of not more than 75 members at the fifteenth annual Hamilton Eisteddfod Saturday night. The Youngstown choir also was first in the contest for Welsh choirs.

Christ Church choir, Deer Park, Toronto, was adjudged the best church choir. Sarnia male choir was first in the class for male voice choirs. Honors for ladies' choirs went to Wentworth ladies' choir, Hamilton.

Italy Calls Reserves For Army Retraining

ROME, Nov. a15 (AP)—The Official Gazette sai dall non-commissioned officers and men of the 1908 and 1909 army classes were being called back for military training in eight districts. The call was in keeping with Premier Mussolini's plan to keep reserves fit.

Reservists of these and other classes have been receiving postcards notifying them to appear for special instruction of unlimited duration. Another decree retained in service all air force radio operators, automobile drivers and mechanics of the 1915 class.

Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, 10:45 a. m. WORL, 920kc, on Dec. 5, 12; Jan. 2, 9, 1938; also shortwave station W1XAL, 10:12 a. m. (15.2mc), and 7 p. m. (6.04mc) on Dec. 5, Jan. 2, 1938.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 990kc, on Dec. 5, Jan. 2, 1938.

New York City—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on Dec. 5, 12, 19, 26.

New York City—Sixth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on Nov. 21, 28.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KDKA, 980kc, also W8XK, 15.2mc. on Nov. 21, Dec. 19; Jan. 16, 1938.

Central States

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on Dec. 5, Jan. 2, 1938.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WHK, 1390kc, on Nov. 28; Dec. 12, 26; Jan. 9, 12, 1938.

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WFDM, 560kc, on Nov. 21; Dec. 5, 19; Jan. 2, 16, 1938.

Mountain States

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 1 1a. m., KFBB, 1280kc, on Nov. 28, Dec. 26, Jan. 23, 1938.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on Nov. 21, 28; Dec. 5, 12, 19, 26; Jan. 2, 9, 23, 30, 1938.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on Dec. 5, Jan. 2, 1938.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc; on Nov. 21, 28; Dec. 5, 12, 19, 26; Jan. 2, 9, 16, 23, 30, 1938.

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

England

Lancashire

Manchester (First Church): Free Trade Hall, Peter Street, 7:30 p. m., Nov. 30.

London

London (First Church): Church Edifice, Sloane Terrace, S. W. 1, 8 p. m., Dec. 2.

London (Fourth Church): Connaught Rooms, Kingsway, 2:30 to 3:30 p. m., Dec. 4.

Surrey

Surbiton (auspices First Church, Kingston-on-Thames): Surbiton Assembly Rooms, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 3.

Yorkshire

Bingley: Princess Hall, 3 p. m., Nov. 28.

Scotland

Lanarkshire

Glasgow (First Church): St. Andrew's Hall, Berkeley Street, C. 3, 8 p. m., Nov. 29.

France

Paris (First Church): Salle d'Iéna, 10 avenue d'Iéna, Paris, XVIème, 9:30 p. m., Nov. 30. In English. French translation read at 8 p. m.

Germany

Berlin (Society): Kirchenraum, Berlin So. 36, Admiralstrasse 18 c, 8 p. m., Dec. 4. In German.

Leipzig (First Church): Alberthalle, Krystallpalast, Wintergartenstrasse, 8 p. m., Nov. 29. In German.

Reichenbach i. V.: Kirchensaal, Weststrasse 27, 4:30 p. m. and 8 p. m., Nov. 28. In German.

Zeulenroda, Thur.: Church Room, Greizerstrasse 27, 4:30 p. m. and 8 p. m., Nov. 28. In German.

Poland

Lodz: Saale des Lodzer Männergesang-Vereins, Piotrkowska 243, 8:30 p. m., Dec. 2.

Switzerland

St. Gall: Church Edifice, Böcklinstrasse 2, 4 p. m., Nov. 28. In English.

United States

Alabama

Birmingham: Phillips High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 25.

Arkansas

Pine Bluff: Senior High School Auditorium, Tenth and Laurel, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 26.

Rogers: Central Methodist Church, Third and Elm Streets, 3 p. m., Nov. 21.

California

Los Angeles (Third Church): Church Edifice, 734 South Hope Street, 12:10 p. m., Nov. 22.

Los Angeles (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 7107 Hollywood Boulevard, 8 p. m., Nov. 23.

Los Angeles (Twenty-fifth Church): Church Edifice, 1014 South Cochran Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 23.

Oakland (Sixth Church): Piedmont Theater, Piedmont and Linda Avenues, 2 p. m., Nov. 23.

Riverside: Memorial Auditorium, Seventh and Lemon Streets, 3 p. m., Nov. 21.

San Diego (Second Church): Russ High School Auditorium, Thirteenth and A Streets, 8 p. m., Nov. 26.

San Diego (Third Church): Balboa Theater, 12:10 p. m., Nov. 26.

Stockton: High School Auditorium, Willow and San Joaquin Streets, 8 p. m., Nov. 22.

Whittier: Jonathan Bailey School Auditorium, Comstock and Hadley Streets, 3 p. m., Nov. 21.

Connecticut

Stamford: Stamford High School, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 21.

Florida

Miami (First Church): Church Edifice, Biscayne Boulevard at N. E. Nineteenth Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 22.

Tampa: Municipal Auditorium, Plant Park, 8 p. m., Nov. 23.

Georgia

Athens: Georgia Theater, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 21.

Hawaii

Hilo: Church Edifice, Wailuku Drive, 8 p. m., Dec. 13.

Illinois

Chicago (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 4840 Dorchester Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 26.

Chicago (Twelfth Church): Church Edifice, 635 West Grace Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 26.

Springfield: Centennial Building Auditorium, Second and Jackson Streets, 8 p. m., Nov. 25.

Indiana

Hammond: Hammond High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 26.

Indianapolis (Fourth Church): Cadle Tabernacle, 8 p. m., Nov. 22.

Newcastle: Masonic Temple, 3 p. m., Nov. 21.

Kansas

Larned: City Auditorium, 3 p. m., Nov. 21.

Louisiana

Monroe: Ouachita Parish High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 26.

Michigan

Detroit (Fifth Church): Cass Theater, 300 West Lafayette Boulevard, 12 m., Nov. 23.

Kalamazoo (First Church): Central High School Auditorium, South Westnedge Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 23.

Muskegon: Church Edifice, Muskegon Avenue and Third Street, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 26.

Missouri

Brookfield: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 22.

Kansas City (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, Wornall Road and Sixty-sixth Street Terrace, 8 p. m., Nov. 23.

Webster Groves: Webster Groves High School Aditorium, 3:15 p. m., Nov. 21.

Nebraska

Omaha (Second Church): Church Edifice, Forty-first and Davenport Streets, 8 p. m., Nov. 23.

New York

Ithaca: Little Theater, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 21.

North Carolina

Asheville: George Vanderbilt Hotel Ballroom, 8:30 p. m., Nov. 26.

Ohio

Columbus (Second Church): Memorial Hall, 280 East Broad Street, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 26.

Toledo (Second Church): Palace Theater, 426 St. Clair Street, 12:10 p. m., Nov. 27.

Troy: Van Cleve High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Nov. 21.

Oklahoma

Ada: McSwam Theater, 3 p. m., Nov. 21.

Bartlesville: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 26.

Norman (Organization at University of Oklahoma): University Auditorium, 3:15 p. m., Nov. 21.

Okmulgee: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 23.

Stillwater (Organization at Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College): College Auditorium, 3 p. m., Nov. 21.

Tennessee

Memphis (First Church): Goodwyn Institute, Madison Avenue and Third Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 22.

Texas

Amarillo: Municipal Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 23.

Austin: Hogg Memorial Auditorium, University Campus, 8 p. m., Nov. 23.

Dallas (First Church): Church Edifice, Browder and Cadiz Streets, 8 p. m., Nov. 22.

Forth Worth (First Church): Church Edifice, Fourth and Lamar Streets, 8 p. m., Nov. 22.

Galveston: Church Edifice, 2627 Avenue O, 8 p. m., Nov. 23.

Houston (Fourth Church): Sidney Lanier Junior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 22.

McAllen: McAllen High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Nov. 21.

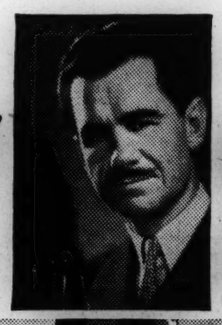
Utah

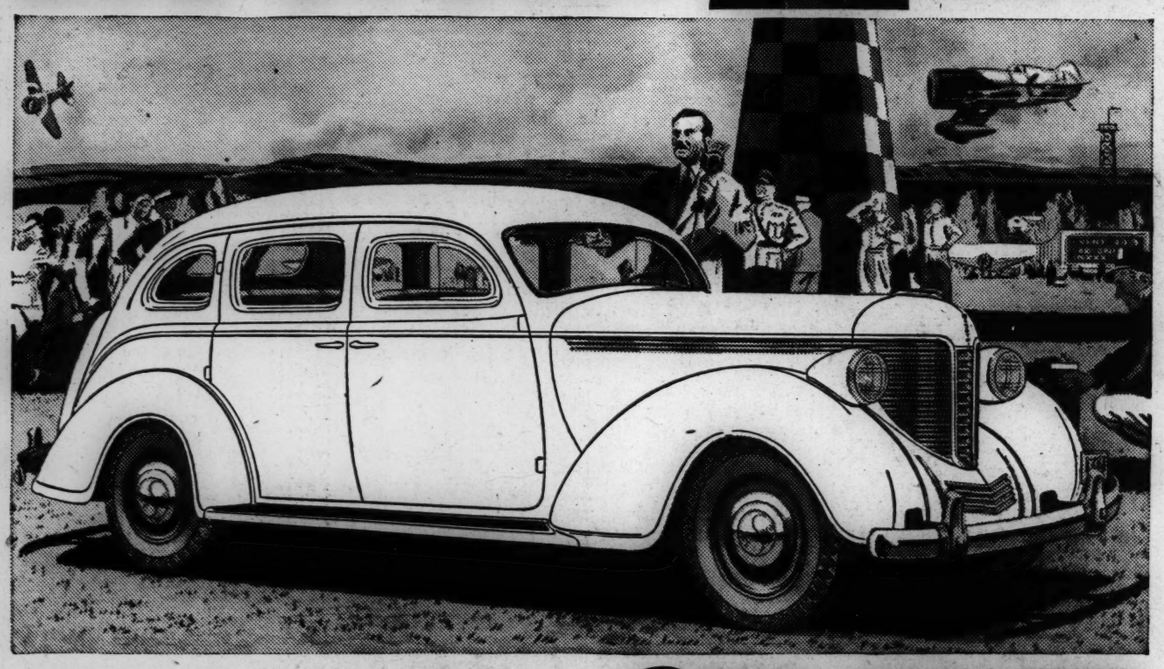
Salt Lake City (Second Church): Church Edifice, 566 East South Temple, 3 p. m., Nov. 21.

Vermont

Burlington: City Hall, Church Street, 3 p. m., Nov. 21.

LOWELL THOMAS HAS A BIG STORY ABOUT HIS NEW DE SOTO





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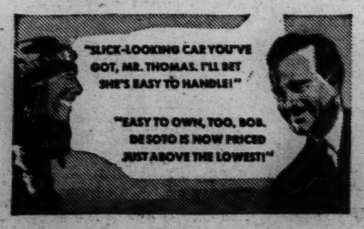
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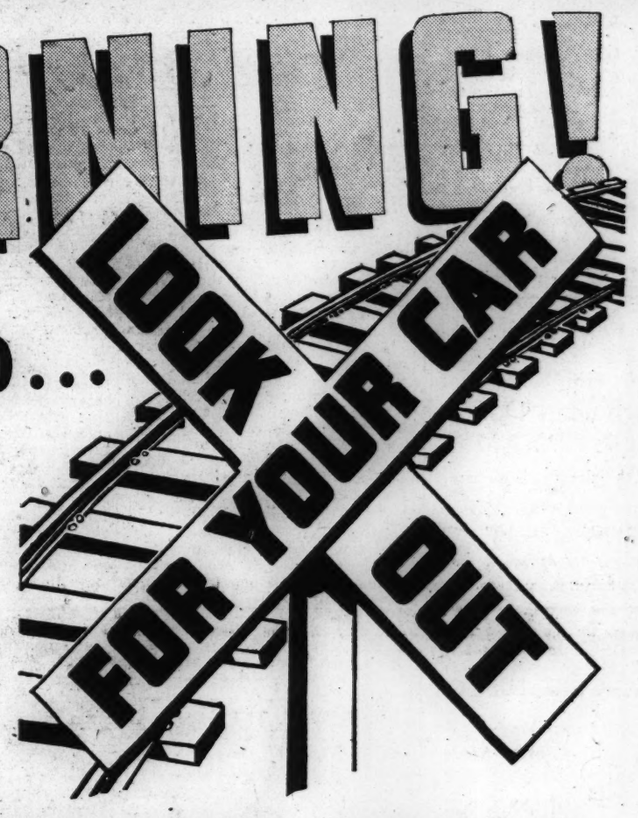

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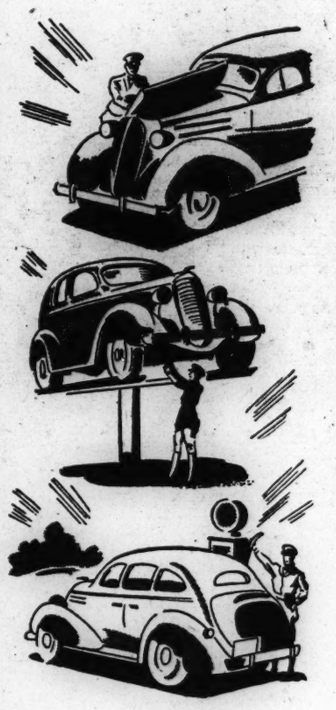

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A Gift Garden Always Grows

PEOPLE who go in for Garden Clubs, vistas, winding walks, pools, landscaping, carefully-planned areas of light and shadow, would unquestionably dismiss my garden with a polite sniff—if they happened to notice it at all! Frankly, my garden is just a narrow strip of ground below the front porch of the cabin, but it represents years of coddling and care. I have tied up its wavering stalks when the high winds from the Bay of Fundy raked across them. I have fussed, and yearned, and hoped, and delved, helping, by infinite pains, to keep up its courage when cold rains beat it down; and covering it with thick spruce boughs when winter comes to threaten its very existence. And this garden is composed chiefly of gifts.

It is a well-known fact (at least in this vicinity) that a gift garden grows better, has more vigor, more fortitude, more of that indefatigable quality which will not be conquered, than other gardens. It flourishes, seemingly, on the kindness with which roots and plants have been presented to the gardener; it simply insists on blossoming with all the gentle persistence of good-will. Let me tell you about mine. Its history runs from spring until fall.

* * *

SUPPOSE, FOR INSTANCE, on a warm summer afternoon, as you're driving up a steep hill, you glimpse the laboring figure of Mrs. Mullins. She is carrying two full "tin-kittles" of blackberries. She has been up in the sunny, unsheltered berry pastures of the mountain, all day; and you know, by her very walk, that she is counting the steps until she can get home and enjoy a brief rest before cooking supper for her fisherman husband. Gratefully she accepts an invitation to ride; and the next time you pass through the village she hails you from her open door. "Say—I got something for you!"

You stop to see what it is. "This here delphinium-root," she explains, "might come in handy. Heard tell you was making a garden."

She proffers what looks like a single lump of dirt, knobby and unprepossessing. "One of me little fellers," she continues, "helped a stranger, who come down to the wharves the other day, to find herring-bait. Next time the stranger come, which was only yesterday, he give me this, as a kind of payment, I guess. Told him there wa'n't no need, but he *would* do it anyhow."

You thank Mrs. Mullins, knowing nothing of the true history of that root, nor how the cycle of a few years will prove incontestably that the spirit of gratitude hovers over the efforts of growing things. And you only half suspect the secret reluctance of Mrs. Mullins in offering you this treasure; after all, it is the single present she can give.

You take the root home. You dig a hole and fill it with the clearest, sweetest spring water in the county. You place the root in the hole, and firmly plant the earth about it. Each day you tend it with utmost interest. All right. That root grows well. It thrives. It springs up to an astonishing altitude, proving to be a beautiful and somewhat rare variety of delphinium. Humming birds prefer it, never missing a single bell of the swaying steeple. They will even dart indoors through an open window for a sip of its nectar. I have been startled often by the sound of those incredibly swift wings, whirring like a dynamo over a bouquet on the table in the living room. Frequently there are violent differences of opinion between a humming bird and two bumblebees—all three of which have converged on the same blossom. Indubitably this is the favorite flower!

* * *

ANOTHER TIME, AN old man in the village sends you a basketful of nondescript, green ravelings for the garden. Perhaps you've given his grandchild an ice-cream cone; you can't remember, naturally.

"These," says the neighbor who has brought them up the hill, "is called *Widow's Tear*. Leefy claims they're right down pretty. A blue kind of blossom, and in the center of each is one tear."

The stringy, dubious mass is carefully sorted, roots separated from grass, and suitably established in the ground. The plant endures a few days of limp homesickness for the more salty environs of the village; after that it "takes to growin'" with a vengeance. It leaps to the sun, blossoming that very summer, with the glittering, promised dew-tear at the apex of the three-petalled flower. (*Some* people call it *Spiderwort*; *we* call it *Widow's Tear*!)

* * *

ONE AFTERNOON, WHILE driving home from the next town with a friend, we sit up suddenly and sniff the air. The most delicious fragrance has drifted across our nostrils! My companion, suspicious of the sudden jerky stop of the car, asks if I have a flat tire.

"Mercy, no! Can't you *smell*?"

I jump out of the car, permitting the perfume literally to lead me by the nose. In the nearby ditch there is a shrub tumbling in a mass of pink foam. I lean over to smell. While I am doing so, the Rural Mailman comes out of his house.

"Kind of pretty, ain't they?" he says genially. "Want some?"

"I'd love it, if it won't be robbing you."

"Good land, no! My wife pitched 'em over there this spring a-purpose. They grow awful fast, and crowd out her other flowers. Wait a minute."

Presently, he reappears with a spade, paper, and string. A few moments later we are again on our way with "a big dose of wild heliotrope." Next spring it meanders over my garden where it will, lifting its exquisite fragrance to the breeze, and inviting the noses of all comers. (This, you must understand, was a present out of the blue, and no shy payment for a trifling favor.)

Then there is the bush called *Aaron's Rod* which supports innumerable yellow flowers on stiff, leafy stalks. (If they could sing, they'd carol like columns of canaries!) This shrub was recompense for a trifling errand done in town. Nothing can equal its arrogant, golden pride. Already it is seriously beginning to jostle some grumpy pansies out of their rightful position, so that their impertinent faces are quite sulky with resentment; soon I shall have to do something to relieve their crowded living conditions.

No planned garden here, you will observe. Just plants making a fine muster to grow. And on how many fall evenings, when the wide, western sky leans down to the water, so that the two are one flaming expanse, have I observed the bent back of my neighbor, setting out roots or seed for the garden next spring. "Mr. Corlin give me these for you. I don't just rightly know what they are, but I'm putting 'em in next the forget-me-nots."

Of course, whatever it proves to be, grows!

* * *

AND NOW COMES the final, irrefutable fact about my gift garden. Last year, in the very late summer, I heard of a sale of delphinium plants from a particularly fine garden, which catered to a greenhouse in The States. Here was opportunity. I went to the sale and selected several varieties of strong, sturdy plants. The roots were packed in moss and burlap. Every care was taken to bring them home in the best condition. I planted and cared for them with zeal and attention.

Did those plants flourish? They did not. They made not the slightest attempt at it. They drooped forlornly, looking abused and bereft. They went into a speedy decline without thrusting forth one new green leaf! I *bought* them. They were not given to me.

But—and mark this well—the beautiful delphinium offered me by Mrs. Mullins, grew more lovely than ever. It was the pride of my garden. Quite by accident, I learned of a curious fact. Mrs. Mullins' root had originally come from that *same garden of fine delphiniums where I had purchased my languishing and unsuccessful plants!*

The very same. Checked and verified. That stranger on the village fishing wharf, grateful for herring-bait, was the owner of the garden. He, too, had repaid a debt in the coin of his flowers.

Mrs. Mullins' gift to me possessed the vaulting aspiration of a spire. My own plants, bought by the passing of silver from hand to hand, broke down and expired of commercial ignominy.

So, there you are. A Gift Garden always grows!

MARTHA BANNING THOMAS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year.....$9.00 Three months....$2.25
Six months.....$4.50 One month..... 75c
Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1.
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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

Young Musician

EXPECTANT stillness hung on the great hall:
Voices were silent, eyes were focused on
A young lad, sitting there with folded arms
Before the long expanse of ivory keys,
Listening intently for his well-known cue.

How many hours of patient effort lay
Back of that high, rich moment of delight!
So the young Mozart might have sat and played
Forgetting self,
Lost in the orchestra's exquisite tones,
Thundering along the keys with brilliant speed,
Or joining the deep throb of violins
In tender passages, sublimely sweet.

Silence—and then
The pianist turned from the instrument,
A little lad once more;
Awed by the sudden thunder of applause;
Awkward and shy and eager to be off.
Wondering, perhaps, that people thought it strange
That he should play with such surprising skill.
Did they not understand that he must play,
Must study, practice, work for his great dream?
That which was strange and wonderful to them
Was but the surging and familiar part
Of the great symphonies that ever sang
Their soaring music in his youthful heart.

ELEANOR G. R. YOUNG

BY COURTESY of the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE HAPPY WOMAN (HOMAGE TO VERMEER): *A Painting by Pedro de Valencia*

A YEAR ago the Spanish artist, Pedro de Valencia, was awarded Third Prize in the International Exhibition of Paintings, Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh. The picture portrayed two women seated at a table; genial, thoughtful young women who seemed, for all their domestic surroundings, like Greek godesses. The canvas was entitled "Spring." Pedro de Valencia is represented in the International of this year by this "Happy Woman." The second title, "Homage to Vermeer," indicates the Spaniard's devotion to a great Dutch master of the seventeenth century who was especially interested in portraying women in the environment in which they lived, amidst their homelike furnishings, flattering textiles, jars and vases and fruits, chairs and tables and wall decorations. De Valencia's "Happy Woman" is less elegantly dressed than the Vermeer ladies, but she possesses their calm and sweetness, as she tends a blooming plant. The artist of the twentieth century prefers less elegance, fewer furnishings. He plays more sharply upon outlines, upon pattern, is a little bolder, somewhat blunter perhaps than his Dutch prototype. And yet, we find the result comparable in quiet, gentle and feminine characterization.

While there was little, if anything, in the canvases from Spain in the 1937 International to express the day-to-day realities of civil conflict, the pictures revealed artists searching for humane and elevating values. Artists today have two obligations: one to interpret the times, the other to exalt and edify. The former record and provide documentary evidence of what they see, the latter inspire.

DOROTHY ADLOW

Sketching in the Cold

YOU had left, and somehow I always seemed too busy with family things to do any sketching until the leaves were practically gone and the weather turned cold. But at last I drove out, hopeful of bringing in something on a day so fine. Presently I drew up beside the road and walked out into the fields. It blew. How it blew! Great clouds moved on; great shadows, keeping correct pace climbed the mountains, hesitated, moved down into the next valley, like the horsemen of the king of France. The hills were purple, now deep, now lilac, now pink; but always cold. Or was it that all was really warm, drenched with warm sun rays, and that it was only I who was cold?

There is no need for a water-color to represent a special thing: the biggest mountain or the biggest ledge of stone. I was going nowhere in particular, just walking in a field. Near me was an old cellar hole, a remainder of a chimney, a stone door sill, mute reminders of what? A family, little children, play and work, joyous life and at last a moving day, the last; a deserted house and then a sinking to earth of all but stones, brickwork and a doorstep.

* * *

I MUST STOP thinking, for here was my model posing, a white birch all dressed in yellow, bright yellow, no reds nor orange, just yellow, but swaying as no model should sway who poses for a picture. My overcoat I buttoned round me—I needed to—and I looked around me for a rock to sit on among the many, this being a typical New England field. My hands I reluctantly bared, drawn from deep pockets, and my paint box I opened. I could almost hear the protest of my light red, gamboge, orange cadmium, that they had never been exposed to such cold in their lives. Did I not remember when I laid them down on warm pavements beside a Venetian canal? Didn't I recall the day in July when I helped them color my hollyhocks?

* * *

FAIRLY SOON I had some color on my white Whatman and it dried quickly; it does in the wind. Next I had the sketch so that it seemed hopeless, a stage you have to pass somehow with courage. The swamp changed its colors from one minute to the next; the mountains, now lilac, played with the cloud shadows; but my birch, true, patient model, stood yellow, always yellow. I set up my sketch against a rock and rose, stretched, ran around, swung my arms and looked at my effort. "It is coming. I'll have a sketch. I'll send it to Elizabeth; I know I shall."

Some men at a distance, digging gravel, called to ask if I were cold. Artists are always interesting to bystanders and to gravel workers. "Cold? I'm frozen." I heard one man say to another, "John hasn't worn a sweater this afternoon and he digs with his coat on."

And so I got my little water-color and I called it: "The White Birch Is Yellow."

H. M. S.

The Law of Progress

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WE FREQUENTLY hear someone, referring to another's desire to progress in his particular work, use such a phrase as, "He must learn more about life before he can make any real progress." But throughout many centuries what has this laborious learning about the enigmas of so-called material life given to humanity in the way of real progress? Has the search for material knowledge established permanent peace among individuals and nations? Has it brought health in place of sickness, abundance in place of lack and limitation? Has it given happiness and true success to those earnestly desiring it? In considering these questions we see that mortal methods cannot correct mortal difficulties, and thereby lead to real progress.

We may well ask, "What, then, is progress, and how can it be attained?" On page 296 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, affirms with the certainty of practical proof that "progress is born of experience. It is the ripening of mortal man, through which the mortal is dropped for the immortal." The kind of experience needed, then, is through the putting off of material thinking and methods for spiritual thoughts and action.

The experience we need for rapid progress in overcoming the difficulties and obstacles of mortal existence, is the constant unfoldment and practice of spiritual understanding. This unfolding consists first in study and quiet meditation of God's allness as inexhaustible Life, omnipotent Love, infinite Mind, and of man's true, spiritual nature as the son of God, good. Then follows the daily practice of these great truths in the overcoming of the small as well as the larger difficulties, including sick and sinful beliefs, sorrow, limitation, and death.

To assist all who desire to adhere to this law of progress Mrs. Eddy was divinely inspired to write the Christian Science textbook and other works which, in conjunction with the Bible, enable seekers to experience health-giving, joyous progress "through which the mortal is dropped for the immortal." Thus, by means of spiritual education and daily proof, we begin to advance painlessly toward the recognition of our true selfhood, expressing loving-kindness, pure, Godlike thinking, and good will to all.

What a beautiful simile of human progress Christ Jesus gave in his parable in the fourth chapter of Mark's Gospel, wherein he likened "the kingdom of God" to the casting of seed into the ground! We can picture the scene he portrayed. In spring the seed is sown in carefully prepared ground. The warmth of the sun causes the green blades to spring forth from the earth, rapidly developing as they receive nourishment from the soil. Soon appears the ear, and then "the full corn in the ear." In early autumn the fields are full of ripe, waving grain, which is garnered into storehouses.

The unfoldment of Truth in each human consciousness Jesus thus likened to the growth of the blade. The teachings of Christian Science, while assuring us that the real man is now and forever at the point of perfection, and fully reflects all the beauty of Mind, clearly show that each unfoldment of this great spiritual fact to human thought brings into our experience an ever-increasing measure of health, happiness, and real progress.

What unutterable joy this purposeful growth out of the darkness and dogma of material beliefs into the light of spiritual understanding, purity, love, and all good, brings to each one! No longer do we judge our progress by the amount of money or other wealth amassed, by personal popularity, or by any material gain. Rather do we begin to measure progress and wealth according to the good we know and do, by the thoughts of peace and love that fill our hearts, finding expression in unselfish, kindly deeds.

Thus we begin to realize that desire for progress for ourselves must necessarily include desire for the progress of our fellow men. Unlike the belief of mortal progress, which often seems to be at the expense of that of our neighbor, real progress, in which God, our divine Father-Mother, is understood to be infinite Love, blesses all who are receptive to the healing, life-giving truths of Christian Science.

With illuminating clarity, Mrs. Eddy writes on page 181 of "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany": "Progress is spiritual. Progress is the maturing conception of divine Love; it demonstrates the scientific, sinless life of man and mortal's painless departure from matter to Spirit, not through death, but through the true idea of Life,—and Life not in matter but in Mind."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

LA LEY DEL PROGRESO

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

DE VEZ en cuando oímos como alguien, refiriéndose al deseo de otro de progresar en cierta labor que considera su especialidad, dice más o menos lo siguiente: "Tiene que aprender más sobre la vida, antes de que pueda hacer progreso verdadero." Pero ¿qué ha dado a la humanidad durante los siglos esta manera laboriosa de estudiar los enigmas de lo que llamamos vida material en el sentido de progreso verdadero? Esta busca de conocimientos materiales, ¿ha establecido la paz permanente entre los individuos y las naciones? ¿Ha traído salud en lugar de enfermedad, abundancia en lugar de pobreza y limitación? ¿Ha procurado felicidad y éxito verdadero a aquellos que los han deseado de todo corazón? Ponderando estas cuestiones, comprendemos claramente que los métodos materiales no pueden vencer las dificultades mortales y conducir así al progreso verdadero.

Bien podemos preguntar aquí: "¿Qué es pues el progreso, y cómo puede alcanzarse?" En la página 296 del libro de texto de la Ciencia Cristiana SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS) Mary Baker Eddy, la Descubridora y Fundadora de la Ciencia Cristiana, afirma con la seguridad de la demostración práctica: "El progreso nace de la experiencia. Es la maduración del hombre mortal, por la cual lo mortal se abandona por lo inmortal." La clase de experiencia que se necesita, por lo tanto, es aquella que se adquiere cuando los pensamientos y métodos materiales se abandonan por ideas y acciones espirituales.

La experiencia que necesitamos para progresar rápidamente en el vencimiento de los obstáculos y dificultades de la existencia mortal, es el desarrollo constante y la aplicación práctica de nuestro entendimiento espiritual. Este desarrollo consiste primeramente en el estudio y en la contemplación tranquila de la totalidad de Dios como Vida inagotable, Amor omnipotente, Mente infinita y de la naturaleza verdadera y espiritual del hombre como hijo de Dios, el bien. Luego sigue la aplicación práctica de estas grandes verdades para la solución de los problemas que se presenten en la vida diaria, tanto sencillas como complicadas, incluyendo los ataques de la enfermedad, del pecado, del dolor, de la limitación o de la muerte.

Con el fin de ayudar a todos aquellos que desean cumplir esta ley del progreso, Mary Baker Eddy fué inspirada por Dios para escribir el libro de texto de la Ciencia Cristiana y otras obras, que juntamente con la Biblia capacitan al que esté buscando la verdad para experimentar el progreso sanador y gozoso por el cual "lo mortal se abandona por lo inmortal". Así es que por medio de la educación espiritual y la demostración diaria empezamos a progresar armoniosamente hacia el reconocimiento de nuestra individualidad verdadera, expresando misericordia, una manera de pensar pura y piadosa y buena voluntad hacia todos.

¡Qué símil tan bello del progreso humano nos da Cristo Jesús en la parábola que se encuentra en el capítulo cuarto del Evangelio de San Marco, donde compara "el reino de Dios" al sembrar de la semilla en la tierra! Podemos imaginar la escena que pinta. En la primavera se siembra la semilla en la tierra cuidadosamente labrada. El calor del sol hace brotar los delicados tallos verdes que se desarrollan rápidamente a medida que reciben su nutrición de la tierra. Pronto aparece la espiga, y luego "grano lleno en la espiga". En el otoño los campos están llenos de trigo maduro que ondula al soplo del viento, y que pronto se cosechará en los graneros.

Así Jesús comparó el desarrollo de la Verdad en cada conciencia humana al crecimiento del trigo. Las enseñanzas de la Ciencia Cristiana, aunque nos aseguran que el hombre verdadero está ahora y sempiternamente expresando perfección y reflejando toda la belleza de la Mente divina, demuestran claramente que toda revelación de este gran hecho espiritual al pensamiento humano nos proporciona cada vez más salud, felicidad y progreso verdadero.

¡Qué alegría tan inefable trae a cada uno de nosotros este adelanto deliberado al salir de la obscuridad y del dogma de las creencias materiales para entrar en la claridad del entendimiento espiritual, la pureza, el amor, la totalidad del bien! Ya no juzgamos nuestro progreso por la cantidad de dinero o de otras riquezas que se acumulen, por la popularidad personal o por cualquier ganancia material. Más bien empezamos a medir nuestro adelanto y nuestra prosperidad por el bien que conocemos y que hacemos, por los sentimientos de paz y de amor que llenan nuestro corazón, expresándose en actos bondadosos y altruístas.

Así empezamos a comprender que el deseo de progreso para nosotros mismos incluye necesariamente un deseo de progreso para nuestros semejantes. Contrario a la creencia del progreso mortal,—el cual muchas veces parece alcanzarse sólo a costa del bien ajeno,—el progreso verdadero en el cual Dios, nuestro divino Padre-Madre, se entiende como Amor infinito, bendice a todos los que están dispuestos para recibir estas verdades sanadoras y vivificadoras de la Ciencia Cristiana.

En la página 181 de su libro THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, AND MISCELLANY (LA PRIMERA IGLESIA CIENTIFICA DE CRISTO Y MISCELANEA) Mary Baker Eddy escribe con claridad iluminadora: "El progreso es espiritual. El progreso es la maduración de la concepción del Amor divino; demuestra la vida científica e impecable del hombre, y enseña la manera armoniosa por la cual el mortal puede salir de la materia al Espíritu, no por medio de la muerte sino por la idea verdadera de la Vida,—la Vida que no se encuentra en la materia, sino en la Mente divina."

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Night in Avila

IT WAS November and darkness set in early, besides which there was a howling and icy gale blowing over the stony plains of Northern Castile. I was almost the only passenger in the train. It grew quite dark, and the lamps in my carriage would not light. I huddled myself in some rugs and coats I had with me; the train, of course, was not heated. Presently it stopped in the bleakest, most inhospitable part of the plain, and the wind beat upon it with devilish fury. . . . It must have been something like three hours that we stayed there buffeted by the wind, when another engine came snorting along the line, and finally carried us to Avila, which we reached about midnight. I was the only passenger in the train then, and after some search discovered an official of some kind. Leaving my luggage in his charge, I went out into the ancient streets to look for the hotel which was to be the rendezvous I had given to Perowne. After some difficulty I obtained admission, only to learn that the hotel was packed with a troop of strolling actors, some of whom were even sleeping on the sofas in the hall, that a *Senorito ingles* had indeed asked for a room some hours before, but had been told there was none, and the people of the hotel did not know where he had gone. In despair, I went back to the station. On the road, however, I ran across the *Sereno*—night watchman—of the little city, who was going the rounds with his flickering lamp. He was most polite, and when I told him of my predicament of being roofless and bedless that wild night (it was by now past one a. m.), he entered into the spirit of my troubles and said he would guide me to a little inn where I should probably find a night's lodging. Then I mentioned diffidently my two suit-cases left at the station, and these he offered to help me carry. We, therefore, went back to the station, recovered the luggage and carrying it between us, slowly finding our way through the pitch-dark, narrow and winding streets by the light of his lantern, we continued our conversation, he wanting to know where I came from, what my nationality was, etc. When he heard I was English, he said, surprised, that a *Senorito ingles* had arrived that afternoon, and having failed to find a lodging in the hotel had gone to the inn for which we were bound. . . . When we got to the inn all was locked up and as dark within as without. My friend the *Sereno*, however, would not be defeated, and battered at the door until heads were poked out of windows asking angrily what the trouble was about. My friend's reply that it was the *Sereno* brought someone quickly to the door, and when the situation was explained I was told that a *Senorito ingles* had engaged a room for a friend who had, however, not yet arrived, and I therefore took possession of it without further ado.—From "Theatre of Life," by ESME HOWARD. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

November Color

THE waning day is dull and cold,
The sheep lie huddled in the close-cropped fields.
I look for color in the sombre landscape
And behold,
Against grey-clouded skies,
Tawny tree-tops
Fluttered in the wind
Aglow like gold.

ENID GOSS LOWE

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The Children's Page

A Monday Page

A Modern Red Riding Hood

By Dorothy Ann Lovell

There was a delicious smell of baking in the little house at the end of the lane. Hoppity-Pops' mother had been mixing scones in an earthenware bowl and now they were standing on a tray in the oven, turning a lovely golden brown, and sending exciting whiffs of spice through the oven door into the kitchen.

"As soon as the scones are ready I want you to take them to Grandmother Leslie," said Hoppity-Pops' mother. "I will put them in the little basket and cover them over with a cloth."

Grandmother Leslie lived quite alone in a cottage on the far side of the wood, and whenever Hoppity-Pops went to see her, with a basket on her arm, she thought of the story of Little Red Riding-Hood. Not that Grandmother Leslie was really her grandmother, or that there was a wolf stealing about among the trees, or anything like that, but the little basket with the cloth was like the one in the picture, and Grandmother Leslie's cottage was like a fairy-book place, with its low porch and diamond-paned windows and squat chimney. Hoppity-Pops wished she had a red cloak to wear instead of her faded blue frock to make it seem still more like the story.

Her mother packed the scones into the basket, and put the cloth carefully over the top. And then Hoppity-Pops started off across the fields, and where they ended and the wood began, she climbed the stile and stepped out of the sunshine into the silent shadows.

A Long Howl

It was a long time since she had been to see Grandmother Leslie, but she knew the way perfectly well because it ran beside a stream. If it hadn't been for the stream and the birds, the wood might have been a very solemn place, like a great silent building with a finger pressed against its lips.

Hoppity-Pops stepped softly as if afraid of disturbing the shadows. Somehow, today, although she loved the wood, she wished a little that she was not quite by herself—that she had just one person to talk to. And then, as she came to the part where the trees were thickest, she heard a long howl, followed by another and another.

Hoppity-Pops stood still. There was no mistaking a call like that.

"It's a wolf," she said to herself.

In the book, Little Red Riding-Hood had been quite brave when the wolf came trotting through the trees. But that was only a story.

In her heart of hearts Hoppity-Pops knew that it couldn't really be a wolf because there were no wild creatures like that about the village, and when she heard the howl again, ending in a long, mournful cry, she set off in the direction from which it came, telling herself that it was a dog, and that the dog was in trouble.

The bushes were twisted together, and the boughs of the trees grew so low that it was all she could do to make her way between them. At last she came to a more open place and there, lying on the ground, was a large gray dog, very like a wolf, with one of its paws held firmly in a noose. It looked a very fierce sort of dog but, as soon as she spoke to it, it thumped its strong tail on the ground as if it knew she was a friend.

At the End of the Path

Setting the basket down on the ground, and patting the dog's head to comfort it, she tried to loosen the wire. But the noose was very tight, and the dog kept pulling in the wrong direction, and Hoppity-Pops' fingers were not very strong. It took a long time before it began to ease a bit, but it finally gave way and out came the poor, tired foot.

For a little time the dog lay where it was, licking the place where the noose had been. Then it struggled up, and after one or two efforts was able to put the paw to the ground.

"Good boy!" said Hoppity-Pops. "Go home, good boy!"

But the dog looked up into her face as if it didn't want to leave her, and so they went along together to the cottage, Hoppity-Pops with her basket on her arm, and the great wolf dog, trotting by her side. She had torn a hole in her frock, and her hands were dirty, and her hair was tumbled, but she knew Grandmother Leslie wouldn't mind, and was just going to open the gate and run up the path when she suddenly stopped.

In some strange way the cottage looked quite different—not a bit like Grandmother Leslie. There were no flowers growing in pots in the windows, and the front door, which always stood propped open with a chair, was closed. Suppose she had let the cottage to strangers, as she sometimes did, and had gone away for a time?

It was at that moment that the door opened and a little lady looked out. She wore a black silk dress, with lace frills at the neck and wrists, and a lace cap on her head.

"Come in—come in," she said, in a high-pitched voice. And then she caught sight of the dog. "Well, well, well!" she cried. "Here he is all safe and sound—my naughty old Wolf!"

The dog bounded up the path and Hoppity-Pops followed slowly. It was all rather confusing.

"Little Red Riding-Hood!" exclaimed the old lady. "Upon my word you look just like her! Little Red Riding-Hood and the Wolf. That is the name I have given him, although he is the gentlest of dogs. But he has one fault—he roams. Tell me, Red Riding-Hood, where did you find him?"

Hoppity-Pops explained about the wire noose and how the dog had been caught in it.

"Well, well, well!" said the lady. "I am very grateful to you—very grateful indeed. You are a bad fellow, Wolf; this will teach you a lesson you will not forget."

Hoppity-Pops was turning away when she remembered the scones. They had been intended for Grandmother Leslie, but as she was not there she thought she would leave them for Wolf.

"That is very kind of you," said the old lady, when Hoppity-Pops asked if he might have them, "but Wolf is in disgrace until he mends his ways. If it had not been for you he might have stayed in the wood all night. Take the scones home, my dear, and eat them yourself. Tell me, where do you live?"

So Hoppity-Pops told her of the little house at the end of the lane.

A week later the postman left a large parcel for Hoppity-Pops. Inside the cover was a cardboard box, and then a lot of tissue paper, and the sweetest little red-hooded cloak and red frock you ever saw. There was a tiny note as well saying that the lady had sent them with her love, hoping the little girl would wear them as soon as autumn came.

A Batch of Biscuits

One wintry afternoon Grandmother and Nancy were sitting beside the fireplace knitting. Grandmother knitted very quietly but Nancy counted aloud. "Knit two, purl two."

Outside the snow was falling with soft little whispers against the window. Inside the fire crackled cheerfully and even Buz, the gray kitty, added his note of cheer by purring.

And there stood Mother with a tray of good things to eat.

"Oh, Mother, just what I like," exclaimed Nancy when she saw the hot chocolate and best of all, a plate of biscuits piled high.

Grandmother chuckled. "Those tiny biscuits remind me of Tom's biscuits." Nancy said quickly, "Oh, do tell me the story—I know Tom was a monkey that great-great grandmother had, and he was just full of tricks."

Grandmother's eyes twinkled. "He was a lively monkey indeed and could imitate people so well."

"I remember I always used to ask Grandma to tell me stories about him when I was little," added Mother.

"Well," began Grandmother, "Tom once tried to make biscuits like these. It wasn't his fault that the stove was cold."

"You see," she went on, "great-great grandmother used to mix her bread at night. Now Tom, who always kept close to her, had watched her make biscuits many times and his bright eyes had seen the round little balls of dough placed in the pan."

"One night, after the bread dough was mixed, great-great-grandmother placed the bowl carefully away on the shelf in the pantry, but the door didn't quite latch. That was Tom's chance. He must have been very busy that night, for after all the household was asleep, he crept into the pantry and started making biscuits."

"Ooo," said Nancy, forgetting to eat her biscuit.

"How his little paws must have worked and how sticky they became," continued Grandmother. "The next morning when great-great grandmother came to the kitchen, there on the stove — in which there was no fire—were rows and rows of little biscuits.

"And, did Tom frisk proudly about! He chatted excitedly to great-great grandmother and clutched her hand with his sticky little paw to lead her closer."

"I'm afraid great-great grandmother's heart sank at the thought of her nice dough wasted—but in a few moments she laughed at Tom's cooking attempt. She just couldn't scold him—he had really tried to be helpful."

"Oh," sighed Nancy, "what fun monkeys must be."

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Tahu Goes to a Penobscot Picnic

Tahu, the Stony Indian boy, and Sanda and Ka, his friends, were picking fiddle-heads on one of the islands that the Penobscot Indians own in the Penobscot River. Fiddle-heads are the ordinary kind of ferns which still have their tips curled up tight as a fiddle, and just as round as round can be.

Tahu and his parents had driven all the way from the Pacific coast to the Atlantic and were visiting the Penobscot Indians, who live on Indian Island opposite Old Town, Maine. Indians love to go on picnics, so very early that morning ten canoe loads of children and parents had gone up the Penobscot River, to hunt for sweet grasses and to have a good time.

Ka told Tahu that the Penobscots made a lot of sweet grass baskets, because the white people wanted them. Small boy that he was, Ka was proud of the fact that the Indians owned a lot of islands in the river—146 in all—and they could choose any of these to picnic on, he told Tahu.

So here the three children were busily picking fiddle-heads and chatting together. Tahu told Ka that he liked the names of Ka and Sanda and wanted to know what they meant. Ka said, that on Indian Island, beyond the homes of the Indians, were some gurgling waterfalls. Ka's mother loved those waterfalls. One Indian name for waterfalls is Káh-na-wá-ke, and his mother named him that but the Penobscots had shortened it to Ka, and that is what everybody now called him. Here Sanda piped up and said she came to her parents one Sunday morning, and they named her Sanda which means Sunday.

The children began to feel hungry, so they decided to go back to the others. When Ka's mother saw them, she told them to hurry so they could cook the fiddle-heads. Ka's father had made a camp-fire over which a big kettle hung and was singing merrily.

The women made the funniest little yellow mounds and were cooking them in another frying pan. Ka told Tahu that those yellow mounds were corn-meal cakes and that the Penobscots liked them very much. So did Tahu when he tasted them.

In about a half hour they were having the very best dinner, it seemed to Tahu. The Indians sat around in a circle and let Tahu and Ka serve the corn-meal cakes. Ka's mother and father piled the plates the Indians had brought from home, with meat, bacon, potatoes and fiddle-heads. Everything tasted very nice, so Tahu thought.

The Ash and the Birch

Then at the end they had great, big pieces of apple pie. Ka told Tahu that was not Penobscot food, but that everybody who lived in New England ate pies, and Maine was in New England. Penobscots all liked pies, and Ka's mother had made a lot of pies the day before for this picnic. Near by was a spring, with oh, so cold water bubbling up, and Ka and Tahu kept bringing bottles of that water for them to drink.

After they finished eating and clearing away, the women began making baskets. They had found a lot of sweet grasses that morning and had filled a big basket with them to take back home.

As Ka's mother worked, she told Tahu that once there lived a Penobscot Indian, who was very kind to them, although he loved to play pranks upon the Indians. His name was Klus-ká-bé. Then he had gone away and told the ash tree and the birch to look after his Indians, and they had done so, for the Penobscots must have the strips from the ash tree to make the foundations of their sweet grass baskets, while they use the birch trees for tiny canoes and picture frames. Ka's mother also said that Klus-ká-bé had promised to return, but he had never come back, although the Indians were still on the lookout for him.

Back Home by Canoe

When Ka's mother finished the lovely, covered sweet-grass basket she was making, she gave it to Tahu and told him to take it home and show it to his little friends and tell them all about the Penobscot Indians in the East. Tahu thought that everybody had been very, very kind to him on this trip.

But it was a long way back to Indian Island. Soon the canoes were packed with sweet grasses and the dishes they had used. Ka, Sanda and Tahu were seated in the bottom of the canoe that Ka's father and mother paddled. They were told never to move in a canoe.

Tahu loved to watch those paddles dip so easily in the water, but that gentle, swaying motion soon sent the three children to sleep. When they finally reached Indian Island, three sleepy little Indians were given bread and milk and soon Tahu, Ka and Sanda were dreaming that Klus-ká-bé had come back at last to the Penobscots.

Ta-de-win

March of the Books

A Book Week Feature

In celebration of Children's Book Week, November 14 to 20, a few of the new books that have lovely illustrations have put on a parade of some of their pictures for you.

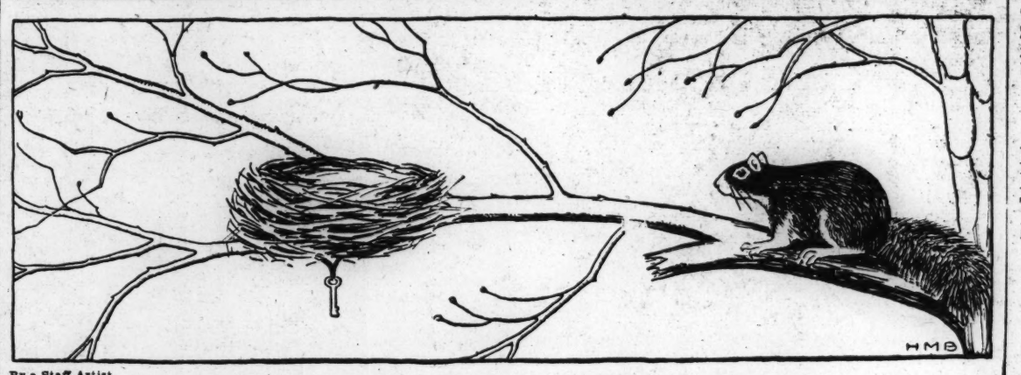
Just above the title of this story, and to the left, is a picture of Johann Sebastian Bach and his friend, Erdmann, starting on their way, before sunrise, to walk to the choir school in the town of Luneburg, 200 miles away. They carried very little food with them and no money, but they were as happy as could be, for this was a great adventure. This lovely story is told in "Sebastian Bach," by Opal Wheeler and Sybil Deucher, with a great many pictures by Mary Greenwalt. It is published by E. P. Dutton and Company, New York. $2.

At the top of the page is a group of toys that children played with in the old town of Salem, Massachusetts, one hundred years ago. The big doll belonged to a little girl named Rebecca Manning. The little wooden doll, the set of dishes, carved from cherry wood; the drop-leaf table, the cradle and the carved wooden fireplace, complete with hearth and firedogs, were made by Rebecca's brother, Robert. The story of these and many other early American toys is told in "Tops and Whistles," by Carolyn Sherwin Bailey, beautifully illustrated by Grace Paull. It is published by the Viking Press, New York. $2.

The crow over on the right, singing from a piece of sheet music, looks as if he is enjoying himself immensely. And no wonder, for he has a fine selection of songs to choose from—Little Dame Crump, Merry Green Fields of England, the Old Gray Goose, Joe Dobson and many others.

These songs are included in a charming book of old nursery rhymes that are not as generally known as Mother Goose. It is "Four-and-Twenty Blackbirds," by Helen Dean Fish, with delightful illustrations by Robert Lawson, published by Frederick A. Stokes Company, New York. $1.50.

I am sure you have noticed already the interesting cat in the farmyard right under Mr. Crow. He is a pedigreed Siamese cat, whose real name is Sakimura. But he is called Saki for short and belongs to Zhenya Gay, who has made a lovely picture book about him in colors. Saki went to stay in the country because he wanted to find a friend. In his search for a friend he had many amusing experiences. One day he saw a fat green frog sitting on a lily pad in the pond. Saki thought he would like to sit on the lily pad, too, so he jumped! And what do you think happened then? The story is told in "Sakimura," by Zhenya Gay, beautifully illustrated in colors by the author, published by the Viking Press. $1.50. E. C.



By a Staff Artist

The Hunt That Squirrel Led

Patty looked out between the white curtains of her bedroom window at the yellow leaves upon the horse-chestnut tree. They made a little golden patch above the garden path.

The horse-chestnut tree was always the first one in the garden to turn yellow and drop its leaves. Already they had made a bright carpet about the foot of the tree. Patty was getting ready to rake them into a pile to help daddy clean the path.

Along with falling leaves and brown horse-chestnut time, came school bells and meeting old friends. School was to begin the next week.

Patty had been looking up her reading books and papers ever since she had jumped out of bed that morning. They stood now in a neat little pile on her table beside the window.

"Only one thing was missing," she told mother when they were looking them over, "The key to my pencil box."

Patty had worn the bright little key on a red ribbon about her neck all the year before. But the very last day of school it had slipped out of sight.

"The ribbon broke or I laid it somewhere," she had said. She tried to remember. But it was no use.

"Maybe it will turn up during the summer," mother had said. And so they had left it.

But although both mother and Patty had kept their eyes open no bright little key had turned up.

"I guess I'll have to have a new one made or buy a new pencil box," Patty told mother as she slipped into her apron down in the kitchen to make ready to go out and rake the leaves.

The sun outside was warm as a stove. The garden seemed to sleep and rest after its summer's work. Patty hummed a little song to the pull, pull of her rake along the dirt path. A fox-squirrel hopped across the grass and jumped to run up the chestnut tree.

"Chit! Chit! Chit!" he spoke to Patty. "These are busy days for me," Patty stood watching him bite at the stem of a horse-chestnut. Soon he would run down and hide it somewhere among the bushes. As Patty looked up at him a flash of something higher among the branches of the tree caught her eye. Patty looked again. Then she saw a surprise something.

Above Mr. Squirrel in a fork of the tree was a bird's nest. The leaves had hidden it all summer but now it showed itself. It sat like a little bowl of mud and grass in the fork of the branches.

"So that is where all those baby robins lived this summer!" Patty laughed. Then the thing that had first caught her eye flashed again like a tiny light there among the branches.

Patty looked again. Then she gave a little cry of surprise.

"My pencil box key!" she cried, "Way up there in the tree!"

Sure enough there on its red ribbon hanging from the very bottom of Mrs. Robin's nest there in the fork of the horse-chestnut tree was the bright little key that Patty had looked for all summer.

"Mrs. Robin liked the red ribbon," laughed Patty as she ran in to tell mother. "It's the color she chose for her own waist."

That night when Patty and Daddy came out to see the golden leaves that she had raked into a pile beside the garden path, Daddy brought the ladder along. He climbed up to where the nest rested in the fork of the tree and cut the red ribbon to let the key drop.

It fell with a flash and rang against a stone in the path at Patty's feet.

"If I knew Mrs. Robin's nest number down in the south-land," she said to Daddy, "I would write her a letter and thank her for keeping my key all summer.

"And I must gather a pile of acorns for Mr. Squirrel to thank him for showing me where it was just in time for school."

(These stories, which we can all read for ourselves—even if we have not gone beyond the third grade—are published on this page on the first and third Mondays every month.)

What Am I?

My first is "a state of disorder."
My second's "a very long time."
The whole of me is information.
I may be in prose—or in rhyme.

I may be in writing,
And then I may not;
But by now I am sure
That my name you have got.

[The answer will be published on this page next week]

Boys are hard customers to suit

—they take a lot of satisfying. Clothes can't be "sissy." They just *must* be what the crowd is wearing. Yet *you* must look for quality.

Among advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor are clothiers who know what boys want to wear—and have it. They meet your ideas, too.

Judge Hoyt Is Nominated For Presidency

While there was a little unfinished business to be completed today by the executive and foreign relations committees at the annual convention of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States which is being held at the Copley-Plaza Hotel, the chief business was the electing of officers for 1937-38 which was to be the final business of the three-day meeting.

Due to the fact that Judge Jeremiah T. Mahoney would not accept a re-election to the presidency, the nominating committee was forced to seek a successor. A special nominating caucus was held last night and those present decided on Judge Samuel E. Hoyt of New Haven, Conn., a Yale University graduate, as the man to succeed Judge Mahoney. Candidates for the vice-presidency were named as follows: Col. Frank E. Lowe, president of the Maine Association, Portland, Maine; James J. Richardson, Multnomah Athletic Club, Oregon; Ward Haylett, track coach, Kansas State Teachers' College; Owen Van Camp, Chicago.

Committee meetings were the chief business Saturday and one of the most important actions taken by one of these bodies was in regard to the amateur status of an athlete. The legislative committee voted that the clause which says that an athlete making "public announcement of determination to turn professional should be disbarred" be stricken out. In its place was put the following clause disbarring an amateur on "solicitation of employment for gain of his athletic services."

Retention of the metric system and the use of starting blocks were among the important matters considered by the track and field committee. The use of starting blocks will, of course, be subject to approval by the International Amateur Athletic Federation and it is expected that this approval will be given at its next meeting.

The records committee announced that it had approved over 130 new marks. The most outstanding among them was the 100-meter record of 10.2s., which was made by Jesse Owens at the National Collegiate Athletic Association championship meet at Chicago, June 20, 1936. This had not been previously passed because it was claimed the track was short; but later evidence proved that it was the measuring tape that was short. This record will now go to the IAAF for approval as a new world record.

Sites for the 1938 championship events were selected as follows:

National senior indoor track and field meet, to be held in Madison Square Garden in February, by the N. A. A. U.

Women's basketball championship—Missouri Valley Association.

National A. A. U. long-distance running dates—15 kilometers, Norwich, Conn., Memorial Day; 20 kilometers, Amsterdam, N. Y., last 10 days of June (optional); 25 kilometers, Beverly, Mass., Aug. 26; 30 kilometers, New England (place to be selected), Sept. 1; marathon, Metropolitan Association, N. Y., probably held in Yonkers, N. Y., after Boston marathon; national junior cross country run, Ozark Association, St. Louis, Mo.

National senior men's swimming championships, Ohio State Association, indoor; national senior men's swimming championships, outdoor, Indiana-Kentucky Association; national water polo and water soccer championships, Metropolitan Association, indoor and outdoor.

Walking championship awards—10,000 meters, Ozark Association, St. Paul, Mo.; 15,000 meters, Middle Atlantic Association; 25,000 meters, New England Association; 30,000 meters, Metropolitan Association; 50,000 meters, Ohio Association.

Women's swimming championships, junior national indoors—50-yard freestyle, Middle Atlantic; 100-yard freestyle, Pacific Association; 220-yard freestyle, Northeast Ohio Association; 500-yard freestyle, Pacific Northwest Association; 100-yard backstroke, Maine Association; 100-yard breaststroke, Missouri Valley Association; low board dive, Ohio Association; 10-foot dive, New Jersey Association; 300-yard individual medley, New England Association; 200-yard relay, Missouri Valley Association; 400-yard relay, not awarded; 300-yard medley relay, Ohio Association.

Junior outdoor—50-meter freestyle—District of Columbia (new event, approval required); 100-meter freestyle, Adirondack; 220-yard freestyle, Metropolitan, N. Y. (new event, approval required); 440-yard freestyle, Middle Atlantic; 880-yard freestyle, Ohio; 1-mile freestyle, Alleghany; 100-meter backstroke, Missouri Valley; 100-meter breaststroke, Indiana-Kentucky; 10-foot dive, Ohio; platform dive, not awarded; 300-meters individual relay, New Jersey; 160-meter medley, Indiana-Kentucky; 400-meter relay, not awarded; 300-meter medley relay, Indiana-Kentucky; 150-meter medley relay, New England; junior long distance (individual and team), New England.

National wrestling championships—Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Penna., late in March, under auspices of Middle Atlantic Association.

Princeton Varsity Six Plays 18 Games

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 15 (AP)—Although the first ice is yet to be seen, Princeton University mapped plans yesterday for its winter rink campaign, sounding the curfew of the 1937 collegiate football season. Three hockey teams, the varsity, Jayvees and Frosh, Asa S. Bushnell, graduate manager of athletics, announced, are preparing for a total of 36 games.

The varsity, opening Dec. 2 against St. Nicholas H. C. sextet, has an 18-game schedule, finishing against Dartmouth, March 5, on Hobey Baker Rink. The Jayvees open Dec. 16 and play six contests, while the Frosh face 12 games, the first on Dec. 15.

Coach Dick Vaughn begins his 1937-38 campaign with a holdover of 13 of last season's 15 lettermen and a well-padded litter of sophs from the 1936-37 cubs. The probable varsity nucleus includes Jack Bissel at the pivot post, with Budge Miller, Sky Woodhull, Bob Mueller, Dough Cochrane and Toots Barnicle vying for wing spots.

Candidates for defending positions include Capt. Bob Burke, Bill Barrett, Harry Fraker and Brad Craig, while competitors for the net-guarding job are Courtney Nicoll, Pee-Wee Johnson and Johnny Voleman. The varsity schedule:

Dec. 3—St. Nicholas H. C.; 4—Boston College; 7—Manhattan Arrows; 11—Boston University; 14—New York Rovers; 18—McGill at Montreal; 20—Montreal at Montreal.

Jan. 1—Boston Olympic Club; 6—Toronto; 8—Queen's; 15—Harvard; 18—St. Nicholas H. C.; 22—Yale at New Haven.

Feb. 12—Clarkson; 16—Harvard at Boston; 22—Yale; 26—Dartmouth at Hanover.

March 5—Dartmouth.

Germans Win Six-Day Race

CHICAGO, Nov. 15 (AP)—Gustav Kilian and his partner, Heins Vopel of Germany, captured their sixth consecutive six-day bicycle race in winning Chicago's thirty-eighth international grind, which finished at the Chicago Stadium shortly after midnight Saturday. The Teutons were victorious on points, with a total of 1444 registered in the sprints. They finished in a mileage deadlock with three other teams.

Pitt Turns Back Nebraska, 13 to 7

Wide World

Urban, Pittsburgh Halfback, Finds a Huge Hole in the Center of the Nebraska Line and Races Through for a Five-Yard Gain in the Second Quarter of the Game in Pitt Stadium on Nov. 13. Seventy-two Thousand Persons Saw the Powerful Pitt Team Display Its Much Vaunted Last-Quarter Drive and Turn Back the Hitherto Undefeated Cornhuskers in What Was Considered One of the Most Important Meetings of the Season

And Talking of . . . Ireland

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The End of Isolation?

LONDON—In track and field circles here, we have learned with no small degree of interest and satisfaction that the return of the Irish Free State to international athletics appears to be now only a matter of time. And not such a very long time either, judging by the friendly relationship that has developed this year between Northern Ireland and the Free State since the formation in Dublin of a new governing body called the Irish Amateur Athletic Union, which aims to become affiliated with the supreme controlling body for track and field sport, the International Amateur Athletic Federation.

The Union, I am told, is prepared to accept the Federation's ruling that the administrators of athletics in the Free State have no jurisdiction over affairs outside the territory of that country. An attitude quite the opposite to that taken up by the old-established National Athletic and Cycling Association of Ireland, which, in spite of the Federation's decision, claims persistently that it has the right to control athletics in Northern Ireland as well.

Contact Barred

The two-fold effect of the N. A. C. A. I.'s refusal to drop this contention is that, since 1935:

1. No Free State athletes have been able, as individuals or as teams, to compete abroad in "official" meets, including, of course, the greatest of all such things, the Olympic Games.

2. No "official" athlete from any other country has been able to compete in the Free State.

By "official" I mean "under the aegis of the International Amateur Athletic Federation or any of the organizations in membership with that body." Which, for all practical purposes in amateur athletics, means everything and everybody. In short, runners and field-event men in the 26 counties of the Irish Free State have been isolated from the rest of the athletics world.

Now this state of affairs has been disagreeable to many folk concerned with the welfare of track and field sport in the Irish Free State, and, by way of doing something about it, some of them have brought into being this new authority, the Irish Amateur Athletic Union, comprising the legislators of influential clubs formerly affiliated to the N. A. C. A. I. Such as the Civil Service, Clonliffe, City and Suburban, College of Surgeons, British and Irish Steam-Packet Company, Donore, Hammond Lane, O'Callaghan's Mills, and Terenure, to cite the first nine members on the books of the new concern.

They Have Got Together

Since the Union makes no claim to govern athletics in the North, the two sections of the Emerald Isle have been able to "get together" in a really friendly manner and to exchange views on the possibility of holding next year all-Ireland championships under the joint control of the Union and the Northern authorities. As a matter of fact, the Union's 1937 championships were made something of the kind unofficially by the participation of some stars from Ulster, several of whom were victorious.

Prior to this, an Irish Free State track and field team visited Belfast for the first time in 13 years and was defeated by 91 points to 43 in a match with the pick of Northern Ireland's talent. More important than this result by a long way, however, was the amiable atmosphere that pervaded the attendant discussions. This is not really so very surprising, because even in the days when the National Athletic and Cycling Association of Ireland was the only mouthpiece for Free State athletes, agreement was reached with the Northerners on every major point except one.

Divided by a Flag

The two parties simply could not agree upon what flag should be carried at the head of an all-Ireland athletic contingent. If the Northern Irishmen would have marched under the Green, Orange and White standard of the Free State, which they would not do, or if the Free Staters had agreed to accept some other ensign, which they would not do, then all Ireland might have been united in the administration and pursuit of track and field sport as it is for Rugby Football.

The Free Staters would not listen to the notion of a compromise. For them it was the Tricolor or nothing. A suggestion the N. A. C. A. I. turned down was that of a banner incorporating neither the Union Jack nor the Tricolor, but bearing instead the arms of the four Irish provinces on a field of St. Patrick's blue with the initials of a proposed joint controlling authority, to have been named the Irish Amateur Athletic Union. The Union envisaged, and considered acceptable to both sides, was to be composed of 12 delegates, three from Northern Ireland and nine from the Irish Free State.

How Things Happened

How the National Athletic and Cycling Association of Ireland came to forfeit its membership with the International Amateur Athletic Federation was like this. The Irish Free State delegates contended that in 1924 the Federation's Congress had vested the N. A. C. A. I. with the control of athletics in the whole of Ireland and that since then nothing had happened to warrant a curtailment of the administrative power.

The I. A. A. F., however, ruled in 1934 that athletics in the North were governed by the then newly constituted International Board, embracing in one the three Athletic Associations of England, Scotland and Northern Ireland, and decreed, as I have told you already, that the jurisdiction of the N. A. C. A. I. was confined within the political boundaries of the Free State. At the Stockholm Congress during which this was decided, nine nations voted against the Free Staters' claim to be considered the supreme Irish power in athletics and 10 nations abstained from voting.

The Federation's pronouncement had as its sequel a momentous conference of the N. A. C. A. I. in Dublin on Oct. 6, 1934. And by 31 votes to 23 the meeting decided not to accept the Federation's ruling—a step that brought inevitably a letter from J. S. Edstrom and B. Ekelund, respectively president and honorary secretary of the Federation, saying (in part): "We hereby suspend you from membership in our Federation." And adding: "This suspension will cease when you give us a written undertaking to accept and abide by the decision of the I. A. A. F. Congress in Stockholm."

Well that—most unfortunately—was that. And Irish Free State athletes lost touch with the rest of the athletic world. Which receives with the greatest pleasure, I know, the news that

As our Mr. Ernest Tryer says:

Drawn by John A. May

"There are signs that they will join up soon."

Three Players Tied At Pocket Billiards

World's Professional Pocket Billiard Championship

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Irving Crane, Livonia, N. Y.	7	3	.700
Willie Mosconi, Philadelphia	7	3	.700
Ralph Greenleaf, New York	7	3	.700
Edwin Rudolph, Cleveland	6	4	.600
J. Caras, Wilmington, Del.	7	4	.636
Andrew Ponzi, Philadelphia	6	5	.545
Benny Allen, Kansas City	5	6	.455
Onofrio Lauri, Brooklyn	5	6	.455
Marcel Camp, Detroit	5	6	.455
Joe Diehl, Rockford, Ill.	4	7	.417
Charles Seaback, Boston	3	8	.273
George Kelly, Philadelphia	2	9	.182

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 15 (AP)—Three wizards with the cue were deadlocked today for first place in the round robin world's pocket billiard championship tournament. Ralph Greenleaf of New York, Willie Mosconi of Philadelphia, and Irving Crane of Livonia, N. Y., have seven victories and three defeats each.

Crane, who jumped to the top of the heap with six straight victories, was toppled from his undisputed possession of first place by Willie Mosconi, 125 to 52 in 29 innings Saturday. After three defeats in a row, Greenleaf, defending champion, came through to defeat Erwin Rudolph of Cleveland, 125 to 67 in 35 innings.

National Hockey League Standing

American Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	2	0	0	7	4	4
Chicago	1	2	2	11	16	4
Detroit	1	1	2	6	11	3
Rangers	1	0	2	6	8	2

Canadian Division

Toronto	2	2	0	18	11	6
Americans	2	0	1	8	6	4
Canadiens	1	1	2	9	9	3
Montreal	1	0	3	5	7	2

Results Nov. 13

Canadiens 5, Detroit 2.
Toronto 7, Chicago 3.

Results Nov. 14

Americans 2, Montreal 0.
Boston 3, Rangers 2.
Chicago 3, Toronto 3.
Detroit 2, Canadiens 1.

American Professional Football League

Club	W	L	T
Los Angeles	6	0	1
Rochester	3	3	1
New York	2	3	1
Cincinnati	2	3	2
Boston	2	4	0
x Pittsburgh	0	3	0

x Team disbanded for season.

Results Nov. 14

Los Angeles 48, Rochester 21.
Cincinnati 13, Boston 6.

Packers Need Assistance In Pro Grid Race

National Professional Football League

Eastern Division

Team	W	L	T	Pts. For	Pts. Agst.
New York	5	2	1	91	47
Washington	5	3	0	116	93
Pittsburgh	4	6	0	122	122
Brooklyn	4	6	0	46	161
Philadelphia	2	8	1	86	177

Western Division

Chicago Bears	6	1	1	131	65
Green Bay	7	3	0	214	98
Detroit	6	3	0	164	85
Chicago Cardinals	5	3	1	100	107
Cleveland	1	8	0	61	176

Results Nov. 14

Detroit 17, New York 0.
Chicago Bears 29, Brooklyn 7.
Green Bay 37, Philadelphia 7.
Pittsburgh 21, Washington 13.
Chicago Cardinals-Cleveland, not scheduled.

Next Sunday's Games

Green Bay at New York.
Brooklyn at Pittsburgh.
Detroit at Chicago Cardinals.
Washington at Cleveland.

CHICAGO, Nov. 15 (AP)—Those rampaging Green Bay Packers may be the "hottest" team in big-time professional football, but they've already started yelling for help on their drive toward the National League title.

The Packers, after losing their first two games to the Chicago Cardinals and Chicago Bears, have won seven straight contests. They have scored 214 points, 50 more than the Detroit Lions, second-high scoring unit in the circuit, and have tallied more than 30 points a game in four of their victories.

But their high-geared attack will avail them nothing, it is likely, unless Detroit's Lions, out of the title running, come to the Packers' aid by whipping Chicago's Bears on Thanksgiving Day. The Bears lead the western division with six victories, one loss and one tie. Green Bay has lost twice, but has no ties.

Green Bay will be favored to whip the Giants at New York next Sunday. The Packers bowled over Philadelphia yesterday, 37 to 7, with Arnie Herber tossing passes for three of five touchdowns made on the Eagles, who suffered their eighth defeat against two victories and one tie. At the same time Detroit served notice that it has the stuff to stop the Bears by handing New York a 17-to-0 whipping for the Giants' second defeat against five victories and one tie.

Approximately 36,000 fans watched Detroit upset the eastern section leaders at the Polo Grounds with a smart running, kicking and passing game. Regis Monahan place-kicked a field goal to start the Lions on their way and, with Dutch Clark leading the attack, Detroit acquired touchdowns on passes in the third and final stanzas.

Chicago's Bears had little trouble downing Brooklyn 29 to 7 at Chicago, with Jack Manders, former Minnesota star, scoring the first 16 Bear points on two touchdowns, a field goal and one extra-point conversion. Washington's Redskins, with a chance to take over the eastern lead, bowed to Pittsburgh's Pirates 21 to 13 in a hair-raiser before 12,000 fans at Pittsburgh.

The Pirates stopped Sammy Baugh's passing game, the former Texas Christian ace completing only five of 17 aerial attempts for the Redskins. One of them, however, was good for a touchdown.

Clarke Is Semi-Pro Prexy

NEW YORK, Nov. 15 (AP)—Honus Wagner, commissioner of semi-professional baseball, today named Fred Clarke, former manager of the Pittsburgh Pirates, president of the National Association of Semi-Pro Baseball Leagues of the United States. The association is affiliated with the National Semi-Pro Baseball Congress, which yearly sanctions a nation-wide series of district and State tournaments. Wagner explained that sandlot leagues were being organized into one association and that more than 1000 leagues will hold membership for 1938. The congress will award a trophy to each league champion.

Santa Paula Wins

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 15 (AP)—The strong Santa Paula team won its opening match in the Argentine polo championships yesterday, defeating Venado Tuerto 10 to 7, to join the only United States entry, Aurora, in the second round. Aurora won its opening match Saturday 10 to 6. Santa Paula won out in the second half after the teams, each handicapped at 30 goals, were tied at four goals each at the intermission. The Santa Paula side was composed of Ricardo Santa Marina, Juan J. Reynal, Jose C. Reynal and Manuel Andrada.

Crowd Stops Montague Match

NEW YORK, Nov. 15 (AP)—A boisterous, unruly crowd of 10,000 spectators forced abandonment of the big charity golf match, which was to have been the official unveiling of John Montague, after nine holes over the Fresh Meadow Club course yesterday. When the match finished amid wild confusion, Babe Ruth and his partner, Babe Didrikson, were 2 up on Montague and Mrs. Sylva Annenberg. None of the four could putt out on the ninth green, so densely was the crowd packed,

The Sports Horizon

By George E. Timpson

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Along the Football Front

NEW YORK, Nov. 15—Something about a wild dash through a broken field to a touchdown, especially when it is from the first play of a football game, transcends any other feature in thrilling power, and when it comes in one of the classics of the sport, the performer is elevated to a point when he becomes a perennial hero to his mates, the alumni of the institution, and of previous games, and even to the hardened sports chroniclers, who look on with open eyes.

So the performance of Clinton Frank, captain of the Yale University team, in staging such a dash at the opening of the game against Princeton at the Yale Bowl at New Haven, installs him as one of the players who will be talked about as long as Yale football endures. He has done many another brilliant feat, but this, in the years to come, will be the capstone.

Once more, defense and failures to kick goals featured practically every game played on Saturday throughout the eastern field, just as they have all the present season. Lucky breaks also figured in the column, with winners capitalizing on a chance, while scores late in the game, when one team or the other failed to retain its even stride, also were prominent. Only Yale stood out as really superior.

Grids Flooded

Part of this was due, however, to the weather, which flooded every gridiron in the east, slowing down the play, threatening fumbles, and sometimes accomplishing them, as in the case of the early success of Notre Dame against the cadets of West Point, when such a fumble practically settled the game in the first five minutes. The weather also practically crippled aerial performances, as the heavy, slippery ball made passes a hazard to passer and receiver alike.

Officially, so far as high-class teams are concerned, Yale is the present star of the Ivy League, Pittsburgh and Fordham are outstanding so far as the rest of the east is concerned, though Holy Cross, with one tie, and Lafayette, with its unbeaten and untied team, the only one in the section, might also be regarded as high up in the standing. But the schedule of Lafayette places it below the standards of the others, and the fact that Holy Cross was held to a tie by Temple, and could not do better than a single touchdown on Saturday, against Brown, the football of the Ivy League, more or less disqualifies them. But when it comes to actual study of the teams, Dartmouth, which tied with Yale, and won all its other games, and Cornell, which started off like a whirlwind, slumped a bit and is now coming back in fine style for its finish, stand right up as among the leaders.

Harvard vs. Yale

Harvard, with its breather against Davidson, apparently took matters easy in view of its final battle this Saturday against Yale, contenting itself with two touchdowns, and a safety, and must not be regarded as out of the Ivy picture, in spite of its defeat by Dartmouth, and its tie with Navy. Harvard always prepares for Yale and Yale only, and such a victory would wipe out all other scores. Fordham was idle, but Pittsburgh staged another of its late rallies for two touchdowns against Nebraska, while Dartmouth and Cornell, floundering about on a soaking field up at Hanover, with a typical New Hampshire storm raging about them, finally managed to get a touchdown apiece in the final quarter, with Cornell capitalizing on a fumble by MacLeod, and the latter coming back on a long pass from Hollingsworth, and a series of rushes in combination with Howe, until the latter went over. They were staging another drive when the game ended.

But Hanover was not the only place they floundered, as the cadet team, following their unfortunate loss of the initial score, were shoved all over the Yankee Stadium, but managed to hold their own when their goal was thereafter threatened, while up at Baker Field, Columbia and Syracuse also tied at 6-6, with a Luckman to Siegel pass that was allowed on account of interference with the receiver, giving the locals a touchdown in the first quarter, and a lateral pass, Ruth to Sidat-Singh, which he carried from the 40-yard line, tied the score in the second. Pennsylvania was nosed out by Michigan, 7-0, when Walter Shinn slugged an opponent, giving the visitors half the distance to the goal line, in this instance, 31 yards, which enabled them to score near the end of the first half. Shinn was the offender. Georgetown beat New York University, 6-0, at the Polo Grounds. Lafayette conquered Washington and Jefferson by the same score, and Boston College beat Kentucky, 13-0. But all of them were not true victories, with the weather man the real victor.

But though Yale and Princeton did their playing on a field that was as wet as any, still the performance of both teams, and especially of the winners, could not be blamed wholly on that situation. Yale went into that game to win, and the initial success did not satisfy the craving of the Bulldog for a good meal at all. So, Frank went on doing more spectacular running, and Albert Hessberg, also Yale's no longer forgotten, utility man, as Pond stated a few weeks ago, when asked why he never began the game. "He is too useful," he said. "He can fill in anywhere in the backfield, and we keep him for that."

Did a Good Job

This time he was filling in for Wilson, and once more he did a good job, though the entire Yale backfield was strictly on the job most of the time. The second Yale touchdown, near the end of the first quarter, had a touch of luck, when Mountain failed to get off a fourth down kick, and the ball went to Yale on downs, on the 15-yard line, with a series of rushes by Frank putting the ball over on a side run, a few plays later. All through this quarter Yale had capitalized on the favoring wind, but even when they shifted Colwell's kicks were still superior, and it was a coffin corner shot that caught Princeton so close to its own line.

Frank's third and fourth touchdowns did not come until the third quarter, and here again it was his brilliant speed and sure-footedness over the slippery mud that counted. He simply outran his attackers, and breaking through the line after Hessberg had brought the ball to midfield, on a tackle shift, dashed into the clear, and streaked down half the field for his second touchdown run. Later, a Princeton fumble paved the way for his fourth touchdown, and he left the game, while the second string took up the task for the final against a Princeton team that had encountered a better team, and knew it.

C. E. Hare Advises Canada Challenge In European Zone

MONTREAL, Nov. 15 (Canadian Press)—Charles Edgar Hare, British tennis star, believes Canada would profit more by challenging in the European zone of Davis Cup play, instead of in the North American zone.

Confidence Canadians would gain in surviving early rounds in Europe would help greatly, said the 22-year-old Briton, who stopped off here en route to England after an extended visit in the United States.

College Football Results

Akron 12, Illinois Wes. 7.
Alabama 7, Georgia Tech 0.
Albion 6, Hope 0.
Albright 16, Lebanon Valley 0.
Alcorn 0, Tougaloo 0.
Allegheny 16, Westminster 13.
Alva T. 14, Durant T. 12.
Amherst 13, Williams 6.
Appalachian 37, Guilford 0.
Apprentice S. 39, Shenandoah 6.
Arizona 23, New Mexico 0.
Arkansas 32, Mississippi 6.
Augustana 0, Monmouth 0.

Baldwin Wallace 20, Xavier 12.
Birmingham So. 38, Spring Hill 0.
Bloomsburg T. 12, E. Stroudsburg T. 0.
Bluffton 39, Assumption 0.
Boston C. 13, Kentucky 0.
Bowdoin 0, Tufts 0.
Bradley Tech 6, Knox 0.
Brigham Young 54, Utah State 0.
Brooklyn 44, Fort Hamilton 0.
Bucknell 0, Temple 0.

California 26, Oregon 0.
California T. 7, Grove City 6.
Canisius 6, Western Md. 0.
Capital 14, Otterbein 6.
Carroll 39, Wheaton 13.
Case 43, Oberlin 0.
C. C. N. Y. 6, Moravian 0.
Central M. S. T. 30, Kalamazoo 0.
Chattanooga 33, Union 0.
Chicago 26, Beloit 9.
Clemson 10, Florida 9.
C. of Pacific 13, California Aggies 6.
Colorado 35, Colorado C. 6.
Columbia 6, Syracuse 6.
Concordia 31, Wright 12.
Cornell 6, Dartmouth 6.
Cornell C. 13, Carleton 6.

Daniel Baker 3, Abilene C. C. 0.
Dayton 31, Miami (O.) 7.
Denver 21, Wyoming 6.
De Paul 44, S. D. State 7.
DePauw 32, Wabash 0.
Detroit 40, North Dakota 0.
Detroit Tech 29, Hiram 3.
Drexel 8, Delaware 6.

East Ky. T. 14, Union 0.
Elmhurst 13, St. Joseph's 13.
Erskine 13, Newberry 0.

Piske 6, Talladega 6.
Florida A. M. 7, Car. A. & M. 7.
Franklin 6, Ball S. T. 6.
Fran. & Marshall 18, Geneva 6.
Furman 12, South Carolina 0.

Georgia 7, Tulane 6.
Georgetown 6, N. Y. U. 0.
Georgetown C. 31, Hanover 0.
Geo. Washington 33, N. D. State 0.
Glenville St. 21, Bethany 6.
Gonzaga 21, St. John's 6.

Hamilton 7, Union 6.
Hartwick 19, N. Y. Aggies 0.
Harvard 15, Davidson 0.
Hendrix 20, Bacone Indians 0.
Hillsdale 20, Alma 7.
Holy Cross 7, Brown 0.

Idaho 6, Gonzaga 0.
Illinois C. 27, James Millikin 0.
Indiana 3, Iowa 0.
Illinois S. N. 80, Eureka 0.
Indiana T. 7, Shippinsburg T. 7.
Iowa State 3, Marquette 0.

J. C. Smith 21, North Carolina C. 0.
Johns Hopkins 25, American 6.
Juniata 26, Bridgewater 0.
Kansas State 7, Kansas 0.

Knoxville 0, Morehouse 0.

Lafayette 6, Wash. & Jeff. 0.
La Salle 9, Penn M. I. 0.
Lawrence Tech 44, St. Mary's 7.
La. Normal 3, Mississippi T. 0.
La. State 9, Auburn 7.
Livingston C. 12, Paine 0.

Manhattan 15, N. C. State 0.
Marietta 19, Muskingum 13.
Marshall 28, Cincinnati 0.
Mass. State 13, Rensselaer P. I. 0.
McKendree 6, Shurtleff 0.
Michigan 7, Pennsylvania 0.
Michigan N. 33, Indiana S. T. 7.
Michigan State 12, Carnegie Tech 6.
Middlebury 7, Vermont 0.

Millersville T. 20, Wilson T. 6.
Minnesota 7, Northwestern 6.
Miss. State 12, Sewanee 0.
Missouri S. M. 35, S. W. Mo. T. 0.
Morgan 26, Hampton 0.
Morris Brown 13, Xavier 7.
Mt. St. Mary's 6, St. Thomas' 6.
Mt. Union 7, Ohio Northern 0.
Muhlenberg 18, Lehigh 7.

New Hampshire 14, Springfield 6.
N. M. Aggies 33, Western State 6.
N. E. Okla. T. 39, Central Okla. T. 6.
North Carolina 14, Duke 6.
Notre Dame 7, Army 0.

Oglethorpe 12, Miss. C. 0.
Ohio 13, Rutgers 0.
Ohio State 19, Illinois 0.
Oklahoma 7, Missouri 0.
Oklahoma A. & M. 27, Okla. City 7.
Olivet 26, Adrian 0.
Omaha 19, Wayne N. 6.
Oregon St. 12, So. California 12.

Penn State 21, Maryland 14.
Pittsburgh 13, Nebraska 7.
Purdue 7, Wisconsin 7.

Randolph-Macon 29, Haverford 0.
Rice 6, Texas A. & M. 6.
Richmond 19, Hampden-Sydney 0.
River Falls S. T. 20, Stout Inst. 0.
Roanoke 14, Susquehanna 7.
Rolla 35, Springfield T. 0.
Rose P. I. 61, Oakland City 0.

St. Lawrence 6, Clarkson 0.
St. Joseph's 13, Elmhurst 13.
St. Joseph 7, Washington C. 6.
St. Mary's (San Ant.) 51, Washburn 13.
St. Nobert's 33, Michigan Tech 0.
St. Louis 7, Creighton 6.
St. Vincent 6, Waynesburg 0.
San Francisco 0, Portland 0.
San Jose 13, Humboldt St. 2.
Santa Clara 7, St. Mary's (Calif.) 0.
S. E. Missouri T. 34, Evansville 0.
Shepherd 20, Gallaudet 0.
Shippensburg T. 7, Indiana T. 7.
Slippery Rock 19, Thiel 0.
South Dakota 13, Iowa T. 0.
So. Methodist 13, Baylor 7.
Stanford 23, Washington St. 6.
Stetson 20, Lenoir Rhyne 6.
Stevens Point T. 6, No. Illinois T. 6.
Swarthmore 13, St. John's 0.

Texas C. 7, Southern 0.
Texas Christian 14, Texas 0.
Transylvania 39, Alfred Holbrook 7.
Trinity 51, Norwich 0.
Tulsa 32, Washington 7.

Union C. 0, East. Ky. T. 0.
Upsala 27, Panzer 0.
Ursinus 15, Gettysburg 6.
Utah 54, Colorado St. 0.

Vanderbilt 13, Tennessee 7.
Virginia M. I. 27, The Citadel 0.
Virginia P. I. 14, Virginia 7.
Virginia State 57, St. Paul 0.

Wake Forest 24, Wofford 0.
Washington 26, U. C. L. A. 0.
Wash. & Lee 14, W. & M. 12.
Wayne 23, Buffalo 6.
Wesleyan 6, Rochester 0.
W. Ky. T. 28, W. Illinois T. 0.
West Liberty 20, Concord 6.
W. Mich. St. 14, Butler 13.
Western Reserve 41, Ohio Wes. 13.
West Virginia 34, Toledo 0.
Whitewater T. 26, Milwaukee S. T. 6.
Whitman 26, Albany 0.
Wilberforce 7, Bluefield St. 0.
Wisconsin M. 28, Aurora 6.
Wittenberg 66, Kenyon 0.
Wooster 12, Denison 6.
Yale 26, Princeton 0.

Northern Pacific Loss

NEW YORK (AP)—Northern Pacific Railway reported net loss for the nine months ended Sept. 30 of $2,081,662 compared with a net loss of $4,100,471 in the like 1936 period.

Amusements

BOSTON

ROMANCE AND ADVENTURE await you in this South Sea paradise . . . invaded by the law's vengeance . . . swept by the angry fury of the seas . . . *Mighty Drama* by Nordhoff and Hall, authors of "Mutiny on the Bounty."

GALA New England PREMIERE TOMORROW EVENING 8:45 P. M.

SAMUEL GOLDWYN presents THE HURRICANE

In the cast of thousands
DOROTHY LAMOUR • JON HALL
MARY ASTOR • C. AUBREY SMITH
THOS. MITCHELL • RAYMOND MASSEY
JOHN CARRADINE • JEROME COWAN
and many South Sea beauties

Directed by JOHN FORD
Released thru United Artists

COLONIAL

Reserved Seats Now on Sale
Mats. 55c-83c-$1.10
Eves. 55c-83c-$1.10-$1.65
Tax Included Dev. 7605

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE
EVE. 8:30 MAT. 2:30
MESSRS. SHUBERT present
MARGARET BANNERMAN
MICHAEL BARTLETT
in the internationally famous musical play
"THREE WALTZES"
Music by Johann Strauss, Sr., Johann Strauss, Jr., and Oscar Strauss. Entire production supervised, staged and lighted by HASSARD SHORT
A Superlative Cast of 100
Special Bargain Thanksgiving Day Mat., $1.50

KEITH MEMORIAL
Now—2 Big Features
MERRY-GO-ROUND of 1938
A TEN STAR FUN FROLIC with the Four Horsemen of Hilarity.
Bert Lahr, Jimmy Savo, Billy House, Alice Brady, Mischa Auer, Joy Hodges, Louise Fazenda, John Kinz, Barbara Read, Dave Appollon and his orchestra.
Plus ANNABELLA—"Dinner at the Ritz."

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
UNIVERSITY HARVARD SQ. KIR. 0580
Broadway Melody of 1938
Robert Taylor—Eleanor Powell
ANNAPOLIS SALUTE

NEW YORK, N. Y.
JOHN GOLDEN presents
GERTRUDE LAWRENCE in SUSAN AND GOD
A new comedy by RACHEL CROTHERS
PLYMOUTH Thea., 45th St. W. of B'way
Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat., at 2:30

SHUBERT EVES. 8:30 MATS. THURS. and SAT.
3rd Play Theatre Guild and American Theatre Society Season
GILBERT MILLER presents
TOVARICH with MARTA ABBA & RUDOLF FORSTER
Evs. $1.10-$2.75. Thurs., Sat. Mats., $1.10-$2.20

SYMPHONY HALL—COM. 1492
Sunday Aft., Nov. 28, at 3:30
Rachmaninoff

GUTHRIE McCLINTIC presents
THE STAR-WAGON
A new play by MAXWELL ANDERSON
BURGESS MEREDITH • LILLIAN GISH
EMPIRE, Broadway 40 St.
Evs 8:40; Mats., Wed. and Sat., 2:40

Amusements

SAM H. HARRIS' PULITZER PRIZE PLAY
YOU CAN'T TAKE IT WITH YOU
by MOSS HART & GEO. S. KAUFMAN
Now Playing—Plymouth Theatre, Boston, Mats. Thurs. and Sat. Now playing—Booth Theatre, New York. Nov. 16, Shamokin, Pa.; Nov. 17, Williamsport, Pa.; Nov. 18, Scranton, Pa.; Nov. 19, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Nov. 20, Trenton, N. J.

STATE ORPHEUM
Year's Comedy Hit!
Irene DUNNE • Cary GRANT
in The Awful Truth
Also: THE GAME THAT KILLS

Managers of theaters advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

THE MOST EXCITING PLAY IN TOWN!
MANY MANSIONS
With Alexander Kirkland and Flora Campbell
BILTMORE THEATRE, 47 St., W. of B'way.
Evs., 8:40. Mats., THURS. and SAT., 2:40.

Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 1,500,000
Previous day (2 hrs.) 509,550
1937 vol. to date 364,778,295
1936 vol. to date 422,034,130

Stocks Are Lower Following Early Rise in Market

NEW YORK, Nov. 15 (AP)—After an early upturn, stock market leaders flopped today following release of the President's message to Congress and announcement of another sizable drop in steel mill operations.

Advances of fractions to 2 points registered in the morning were converted into declines of as much near the final hour. Dealings, however, were almost as slow on the set-back as on the rally. Transfers were at the rate of about 1,500,000 shares.

Brokers thought much that was hopeful in the Chief Executive's communication to the special session may have been discounted to some extent. They noted he minimized the seriousness of the current business recession, spoke of encouraging private capital to create employment, suggested revision of some tax laws, said he expected the budget to be definitely balanced in the next fiscal year and advised he would have a later message regarding an extensive housing campaign.

Steel Output Drops

This week's steel production was estimated at 36.4 per cent of capacity, a low mark since July 8, 1935, and a decrease of 4.6 points from last week. Steels and motors were among the first to retreat.

Bonds backed away after a good start and commodities drifted lower.

Conspicuous losers among stocks were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Chrysler, Western Union, Westinghouse, du Pont, Texas Corp., Anaconda, Kennecott, Union Pacific and Sears Roebuck.

Building material issues did better. Retaining a portion of their initial gains were National Gypsum, U. S. Gypsum, Lehigh Portland Cement, Columbian Carbon, Boeing, American Can, American Telephone and Public Service of N. J.

The automotive group had to contend with the labor negotiations deadlock at General Motors and the start of an attempt to unionize Ford's 90,000 workers. At the same time R. L. Polk & Co. estimated new passenger car sales in October were off around 28,000 from September but were more than 50,000 ahead of October last year.

Aviation shares had the benefit of Boeing's third quarter statement which disclosed net of 17 cents a share in the third quarter against 7 cents in the same 1936 period.

Attention was given latest copper statistics which showed stocks of the red metal throughout the world increased sharply in October while consumption dropped appreciably. Rubber consumption was also down substantially in the month.

Rail Bonds Sell

A broad early rally in carrier liens was choked off by late selling today as the bond market seesawed fractions to a point in quiet dealings.

Domestic corporates were uneven near the close. Federal loans and foreign dollar issues were generally higher. Brazilian obligations advanced fractions to around 3 points.

Selling tendencies became evident following announcement of a further drop in the steel operating rate and in the wake of President Roosevelt's message to Congress.

New Haven 6s were off around 2 points. Nickel Plate 4½s, Erie 5s, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, St. Louis San Francisco 4½s and St. Paul 5s were fractionally lower.

Up around a point were Allegheny 5s of 1950 stamped and New York Central 5s. Southern Railway 4s, Rock Island 4s, Great Northern 4½s, Illinois Central 4¾s and Southern Pacific 4½s advanced fractions.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15 (AP)—Curb stocks were mixed in quiet dealings today. Changes of fractions to around a point were the rule as the session went into the final hour.

Earlier gains in the utilities were shaved by modest selling following announcement of a further drop in the steel operating rate and President Roosevelt's message to Congress.

Aluminum Co., and Newmont Mining were up around a point. Sherwin Williams and Pittsburgh Plate Glass dropped about the same amount. Advancing fractions were Sunray Oil, United Wall Paper, United Light & Power "A," Creole Petroleum, American Superpower and Lake Shore Mines.

A little on the downside were Northern States Power "A," St. Regis Paper, United Gas, American Cyanamid "B," American Gas & Electric, Gulf Oil, Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., and Cities Service.

Brazilian Traction & Light was up nearly a point.

Du Pont Declares $2 on Its Common

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 15 (AP)—E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., has declared a year-end dividend of $2 on the common stock, payable December 14 to stock of record November 22.

Previously this year the company has paid interim dividend of 75 cents on March 15 and $2 on June 15 and $1.50 on September 15. On December 15, last year, a dividend of $2 was paid.

Boeing Airplane Net 17c. Share; 7c. in 1936

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE—Boeing Airplane Company announces a consolidated net profit of $121,546, equal to 17.5 cents a share for the third quarter of 1937 and $375,442 equal to 54 cents a share, for the first nine months of the year.

A year ago the company reported a consolidated net profit of $39,289 for the third quarter and $131,712 for the first nine months, equivalent to earnings of 7.5 cents and 25 cents per share for the respective periods.

Since the issuance of the last earnings statement as of June 30, 1937, the company has completed its refinancing program. Earnings per share in the current statement are computed on the basis of the increased number of shares now outstanding.

1937 High / Low | Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars | Sales in 100s | High | Low | Last | Net Ch'ge

55 36 Abbott Lab (1.80a) 4 36 36 36 Nov 13
86 45 Acme Steel (.6) 3 84¾ 83 83 +2½
22⅜ 9 Adams Exp (.30g) 15 11 10⅝ 10⅝ — ⅜
28⅝ 17½ Adams-Millis (3) 2 20½ 20¼ 20¼ — ⅝
36 16½ Addressograph (1.40) 2 24½ 24 24 — ⅜
4¾ 1½ Advance Rumely 2 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝ Nov 8
80¼ 48¼ Air Reduction (1a) 25 54 53¾ 53 + ¾
5¼ ½ Air-Way El Ap 6 1⅜ 1¼ 1⅜
15⅜ 8 Alaska Jun (.80a) 12 12 11⅝ 11⅝ + ⅛
5⅜ 1 Alleghany 20 1⅜ 1⅜ 1⅜
58½ 10 Alleg pf xw 2 14 13¾ 13¾ — ¾
59¾ 11 Alleg pf $30 ww 7 16 15 15
59 11 Alleg pf $40 ww 2 15 14½ 14½ — ½
52½ 10½ Alleg pr pf 2 16 16 16 Nov 12
45⅞ 13 Allen Stl (1.60) 6 21 20¾ 21 +1½
27⅞ 6½ Allen Indust (1) 2 9¼ 9 9 + ⅛
258½ 150 Allied Ch & Dye (6) 7 165 162 162 —4
17⅛ 11 Allied Kid (1a) 1 11 11 11 Oct 30
33⅛ 10 Allied Mills (2g) 2 14 13⅞ 13⅞ — ⅛
21⅞ 6½ Allied Stores (.20a) 41 11½ 10¾ 10¾ — ⅛
85 50 Allied Stores pf (5) 5 56 56 56
83½ 34 Allis-Ch Mfg (3½g) 59 49 46 46¼ — ¾
39¾ 8½ Alpha P Cem (1) 8 17½ 15⅞ 15⅞ + ⅛
8⅛ 1¾ Amal Leather 1 3 3 3
52¼ 19 Amal Leather pf (3) 1 23¾ 23¾ 23¾ + ¾
114⅞ 57½ Amerada (2) 7 64 61½ 61½ —1½
101½ 53½ Am Ag Ch Del (6½g) 4 62 62¾ 63
41⅜ 10 Am Bank Note (¾g) 1 15¾ 15¼ 15¼
80¾ 28 Am Brake Sh (2g) 1 38 37 37 —1
121 79½ Am Can (4a) 8 90 88 88½ — ½
174 151⅞ Am Can pf (7) 3 158 158 158 — ¾
71 15¼ Am Car & Fdy (¾g) 2 23⅜ 22¾ 22¾ — ¼
104½ 36 Am Car & Fdy pf (4g) 2 45¾ 45½ 45½ + ¼
33¾ 11¼ Am Ch & Cable (1g) 6 18¾ 17⅞ 17⅞ — ⅝
150 86 Am Ch & Cable pf (5) 1 88 88 88 Nov 6
112 90 Am Chicle (4a) 5 101 101 101 Nov 12
23⅝ 5¼ Am Colortype 1 8¾ 8⅜ 8⅜
30¾ 8¼ Am Comml Alcohol 23 16½ 15⅜ 15⅜ + ⅜
33⅜ 12½ Am Crys Sug (3¼g) 1 17¼ 16¾ 17¼ + ½
13½ 3 Am Encaustic Tiling 51 5⅞ 5¼ 5⅜ — ⅛
17 5 Am European 2 6⅜ 6⅜ 6⅜
13¾ 2½ Am & Foreign Pow 45 5½ 5 5 — ¼
58⅞ 17 Am & For P $6 pf 8 21 21½ 21 —2¾
68⅞ 19 Am & For P $7 pf 6 27 27 27 —1
38½ 5¾ Am & For P 2 pf 11 12⅞ 12 12
31 7¾ Am-Hawaii SS (1) 4 11 11 11 Nov 12
21¼ 3½ Am Hide & Leather 5 4½ 4 4
55¾ 30½ Am Hide & L pf (3) 1 24 24 24 Nov 13
52⅜ 33¼ Am Home Pr (2.40) 3 38½ 37⅞ 37¾ — ⅛
4¾ 1½ Am Ice 3 2⅜ 2⅜ 2⅜ Nov 13
27⅜ 14 Am Ice pf (1½g) 1 17¼ 17¼ 17¼ Nov 13
17¾ 6⅝ Am International 7 8⅞ 8½ 8½ — ½
58⅞ 14½ Am Locomotive 18 22 19¾ 19¾ —1⅝
125 53 Am Locomotive pf 1 70 70 70 Nov 12
29⅜ 10⅛ Am M & Pdy (1) 16 15½ 15 15 + ¼
13⅜ 3 Am M & Mct (.80) 3 6⅜ 6 6 —
68¾ 26 Am Metal (1½gr) 15 33½ 32 32 — ½
129½ 103¼ Am Metal 6% pf (6) 1 102 102 102 + ¼
16½ 3 Am Power & Light 156 8½ 7½ 7½ — ¾
87¼ 31 Am P & L $6 pf (6) 8 50¾ 48¼ 48¼ —2¾
72½ 26 Am P & L $5 pf (5) 18 45¾ 40 40 —4½
29½ 9¼ Am Rad & St S (.60) 202 15¼ 14 14⅛ — ¼
45¼ 15½ Am Roll Mill (2g) 32 25¾ 24 24 —1
101⅜ 70 Am Roll Mill pf (4½) 10 81¾ 79¾ 79¾ —2⅜
36 17½ Am Safety Raz (2) 1 20¼ 20¼ 20¼ —1
29 7½ Am Seating (¾g) 5 16 15¾ 15¾ — ⅛
105¾ 45¼ Am Smelt & R (4g) 61 53½ 51 51⅛ —1
54 127½ Am Smelt & R pf (7) 2 125 125 125 —3
67½ 46 Am Snuff (3a) 1 50 50 50 — ½
73¼ 22½ Am Steel Fdrs (2) 33 30 28 28 —1¼
26½ 10½ Am Stores (1½gr) 2 12¼ 12 12 — ¼
56⅞ 28¼ Am Sugar Ref (2) 9 30 29½ 29½ — ½
143¾ 104⅞ Am Sugar Ref pf (7) 1 114 114 114 Nov 13
25⅞ 14 Am Sumat Tob (1a) 4 18½ 18½ 18½ Nov 12
187 140 Am Tel & Tel (9) 31 153¾ 149½ 149½ —2½
99 66 Am Tobacco (5) 3 70 68½ 68½ —1
98⅞ 68½ Am Tobacco B (5) 8 72 71¼ 71½
150½ 128¼ Am Tobacco pf (6) 2 138¼ 138¼ 138¼ + ¼
20½ 4¼ Am Type Founders 48 8⅝ 8 8⅛ + ⅛
29½ 8 Am Wat Wks (.80) 205 16⅜ 14½ 14½ —1
107 82 Am Wat Wks 1 pf (6) 2 83½ 82 82 Nov 10
14⅜ 3½ Am Woolen I 6 6 6 — ¼
79 30½ Am Woolen pf (3k) 6 38¾ 38½ 38½
20 3¼ Am Zinc L & S 22 7⅞ 7 7 — ⅛
79¾ 27½ Am Zinc pr pf (2½g) 1 38 38 38 Nov 10
69½ 24½ Anaconda (1¼g) 343 32⅝ 29¾ 30¾ —1¼
97 39 Anacon W&C (3½g) 1 50 50 50 —1
24¾ 10 Anchor Cap (.45g) 2 18¼ 18¼ 18¼ — ⅛
37½ 7 Andes Copper 2 15½ 15 15
10¼ 2⅝ A P W Paper 1 4 4 4 Nov 4
46 31 Arch-Dan-M (2) 3 32¾ 32½ 32¾ Nov 10
111 93 Armour Del pf (7) 1 99 99 99 Nov 8
13¾ 4⅝ Armour Ill (.70g) 24 7⅜ 7⅛ 7⅛ — ¼
99½ 65 Armour Ill pr pf (6) 2 71 71 71 Nov 10
127 96 Armour Ill pf (7) 1 97¼ 97¼ 97¼ Oct 23
76½ 30 Armstrong Cork (2g) 8 44¼ 42¼ 42¼ —1¼
16¾ 4⅞ Arnold Const (⅞g) 2 8⅜ 8⅜ 8⅜ Nov 10
17¾ 2⅝ Artloom 3 5 4¾ 4¾ — ⅛
24¾ 6⅜ Assd Dry Goods 8 10¼ 9⅝ 9⅝ — ⅜
101 75 Assd D Gds 1 pf (6) 1 71 71 71 —4
125 96 Assd Gds 2 pf (7k) 1 96 96 96 Nov 5
57½ 35 Associates Invest (3) 1 40 40 40 Nov 8
94¾ 35 Atch T & S F (2g) 39 42¾ 40 40 —2¼
104 78 Atchison pf (5) 2 79 79 79 +1
55½ 18 Atl Coast Line 28 29 27½ 27½ —1¼
29 5 Atl Gulf & W In 4 7¾ 7¾ 7¾ Nov 12
44 9 Atl G & W In pf 1 14 14 14 — ½
37 18 Atl Refining (1) 25 23¼ 22 22 —1⅜
116½ 101⅜ Atl Refining pf (4) 4 103¾ 103¼ 103¼ Nov 12
18½ 7⅝ Atlas Corp (.80) 4 10¼ 10½ 10¼ + ¼
52⅜ 39¼ Atlas Corp pf (3) 12 43 43 43 — ½
94 40½ Atlas Powder (3¼g) 1 49 49 49 — ½
18¼ 4½ Atlas Tack (½g) 1 7 7 7 —
36¾ 6¼ Auburn Auto 4 9⅞ 9 9 — ¾
9½ 2 Austin Nichols 1 3½ 3½ 3½ + ⅜
9¼ 2¼ Aviation Corp 5 4 3⅞ 3⅞

B

23¾ 5 Baldwin Loco ct 48 9¾ 8⅝ 8⅝ — ¾
40½ 8¾ Balt & Ohio 52 13⅞ 12¼ 12¼ —1
47¾ 10 Balt & Ohio pf 15 17⅛ 16 16 —1
45 30 Bang & Aroos (2½) 1 35¼ 35¼ 35¼ + ¾
43⅜ 10½ Barber Co (1g) 18 18⅞ 17¾ 17¾ — ¾
32 9 Barker Bros 2 12¾ 12½ 12½
35¼ 10 Barnsdall (1) 14 15½ 15 15 — ½
20¼ 9¼ Bayuk Cigar (.56⅓g) 1 12½ 12¼ 12¼ + ½
28¾ 13¼ Beatrice Cr (1a) 1 17½ 17 17 —1
105¾ 92 Beat Cr pf ww (5) 1 92 92 92 Nov 10
114¾ 90¼ Beech-Nut P (4a) 1 96 96 96 Nov 8
15¾ 7⅜ Belding-Hem (1) 6 9½ 9 9 — ½
88½ 84 Belg NR pf (3.27g) 1 87 87 87 Sep 9
30½ 8¼ Bendix Aviat (1) 27 15½ 14¼ 14¼ — ½
23¾ 15 Benef In Ln (2g) 6 18¾ 18 18 — ¾
62¾ 34 Best & Co (2½a) 6 39½ 39½ 39½ Nov 13
105½ 41 Beth Steel (4g) 229 57 52⅞ 52⅞ —3⅜
20 14 Beth Steel 5% pf (1) 7 18⅝ 18⅝ 18⅝ + ⅛
129½ 87 Beth Steel 7% pf (7) 2 98 98 98 +1½
69¾ 28 Bigelow-San (3½g) 1 31 31 31 Nov 13
38 13½ Black & Decker (1a) 2 16⅝ 16⅝ 16⅝ + ⅜
29⅞ 9 Blaw-Knox (.70g) 27 14¾ 13¾ 13¾ —
49¾ 16 Boeing Airplane 37 24⅞ 23⅜ 23⅜ —1⅜
48⅛ 21 Bohn Alum (2¾g) 5 30 30 30 Nov 13
25 15 Bond Stores (1.60) 5 15¾ 15¾ 15¾ —
28 17½ Borden (1.60) 17 19⅞ 19½ 19½ — ¼
50⅝ 24¼ Borg Warner (2a) 16 33½ 32½ 32½ —1⅜
15¾ 3 Boston & Maine 3 5 5 5 Nov 12
4½ ½ Botany C M A 2 1¼ 1¼ 1¼
35⅜ 18¼ Bower R Bear (2g) 2 22 21⅜ 21⅜ — ⅜
23¼ 7 Bridgpt Brass (.65g) 23 11¼ 10¾ 10¾ — ⅜
59⅞ 18 Briggs Mfg (2½g) 13 27⅞ 26 26 —1
53½ 32 Brices & Strat (5) 1 34 34 34
47 29 Bristol-Myers (2.40a) 1 32½ 33½ 32½ +1
8 1 Bklyn & Queens T 1 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛
38⅛ 6⅞ Bklyn & Q T pf 1 8⅜ 8⅜ 8⅜ + ⅜
53 8 Bklyn-Man Tr 9 13¼ 12⅞ 12⅞ —
102¼ 32½ Bklyn-M T pf (6) 1 38¾ 38¾ 38¾ + ¼
52¾ 19¼ Bklyn Un Gas (1.60) 10 24¼ 23 23 — ¾
50 37 Brown Shoe (3) 1 40 40 40 Nov 12
24½ 6 Brune-Balke (½g) 6 10 9¾ 9¾ — ⅛
25¼ 6⅛ Bucyrus-Erie (¾g) 26 10¾ 10⅛ 10⅛ — ⅛
14⅜ 2¼ Budd Mfg 12 5⅞ 5⅝ 5⅝ — ¼
13 2¼ Budd Wheel (.30g) 10 5 4⅞ 4⅞ — ⅛
45¼ 10¼ Bullard Co (1) 3 18 17½ 18 +1
65¼ 26 Bulova Watch (4a) 5 37½ 36 36 —1
18⅜ 7 Burlington Mills (1) 9 8½ 8 8¼ — ⅜
35⅜ 15 Burr Ad Ma (1a) 8 20½ 19¼ 19¼ —1¼
11¾ 1¾ Bush Terminal 1 3⅜ 3⅛ 3⅛ — ⅜
39 8 Bush Term 7% deb 5 11¼ 11 11¼ Nov 12
18¼ 5½ Butler Bros (.60) 5 10 9¼ 9¼ — ½
36¼ 16¼ Butler Bros pf (1½) 2 23 22½ 22½ + ¼
9¼ 2¼ Butte Cop & Zinc 5 4¼ 3⅞ 3⅞ — ⅛
33¾ 6 Byers Co 9 12⅝ 12 12 + ⅛
34⅜ 12½ Byron Jackson (2a) 5 19⅞ 19½ 19½ — ½

C

48¼ 20½ Calif Pack (1½a) 4 25¾ 25½ 25¾ — ⅛
52½ 50 Calif Pack pf (3½) 1 51½ 51½ 51½ Oct 25
6¼ 1 Callahan Z-Ld 16 2¼ 2 2 — ⅛
20¼ 4 Calumet & H (1.10g) 29 9¾ 9 9 — ⅜
37⅜ 10½ Campbell Wy (1) 2 17 17 17 — ⅛
38¼ 9½ Can Dry Ginger Ale 30 15⅞ 14¼ 14¼ — ⅞
17½ 6⅞ Canadian Pacific 20 8 7⅞ 7⅞ — ⅛
21½ 20¼ Cannon Mills (1½g) 6 33¼ 33¼ 33¼ Nov 10
18¼ 6½ Cap Adm A (½g) 3 7 7 7 Nov 6
35⅜ 18 Carpenter Stl (1.60g) 1 18⅞ 18⅞ 18⅞ — ⅛
9½ 2⅞ Carriers & Gen(.15g) 1 4⅜ 4⅜ 4⅜ — ⅜
191¾ 89 Case (J I) (6g) 2 100 96½ 96½ —1½
100 50½ Caterpil Trac (2a) 4 53 51½ 51½ —1½
105¼ 102½ Caterpil Tr pf (5) *2 103 103 103 Nov 12
41¼ 17 Celanese Corp (2¼g) 5 24 22¼ 22¼ — ¾
115 100 Celanese pr pf (7) 1 100 100 100 Oct 23
48¼ 21 Celotex (1.20x) 1 28 28 28
39¼ 24 Cent Aguir (1½a) 6 29 28 28 —
12⅝ 2 Cent Fdy 62 4½ 4½ 4½ — ⅛
41¾ 8 Cent RR NJ 1 13½ 13½ 13½ + ¼
24¾ 4 Cent Violeta Sug 1 7 7 7 Nov 13
14½ 3½ Cent Rib M (.40r) 1 6 6 6 + ⅛
16⅝ 40 Cerro de Pas (4a) 14 46 43½ 43¼ —2
23⅝ 3⅛ Certain-teed 72 10¾ 9¼ 9¼ — ⅛
63¼ 29½ Champ Pap & F (2) 2 32¼ 31 31 —2
8 5 Checker Cab 1 11 11 11 + ⅜
68⅛ 31 Ches & Ohio (2.80a) 43 40⅛ 39⅝ 39⅞ + ⅛
100 89¼ Ches & Ohio pf (4) 4 90 89⅞ 89⅞ Nov 12
90½ 41½ Chas Corp (3) 2 50⅜ 50 50⅜ + ⅜
4⅜ ⅜ Chi & E Ill 1 2 2 2 Nov 5
13½ 2 Chi & E Ill pf 1 3⅜ 3⅜ 3⅜ Nov 13
6⅜ 1 Chi & N W 22 2½ 2 2⅛
19½ 3 Chi & N W pf 3 6½ 6½ 6½ + ⅛
4 1 Chi Gt West 2 1⅜ 1¼ 1¼
18¼ 3 Chi Gt West pf 5 6 6 6 + ⅛
32 10½ Chi Mail Or (1½g) 4 13 12⅞ 12⅞
3½ ⅛ Chi M St P & P 4 1½ 1⅛ 1⅛ — ⅜
7¼ 1⅜ Chi M St P & P pf 5 3⅜ 2⅛ 2⅛ — ¼
33 6¾ Chi Pneu T 18 14¼ 13½ 13½ — ¼
45 29 Chi Pneu T cv pf (3) 5 31½ 31¼ 31¼ Nov 13
2¾ 1 Chi Rk Is & P 4 1⅜ 1¼ 1¼ — ⅛
8⅜ 1 C R I & P 6% pf 3 3¾ 3½ 3½ — ⅛
10½ 1⅜ C R I & P 7% pf 3 3 3 3 —
27½ 6¾ Chi Yell Cab (1¼g) 2 9¾ 9¾ 9¾ + ⅛
23⅜ 12 Chick Cst Oil 4 13¼ 12¼ 12¼ Nov 13
15¾ 3 Childs Co 2 8⅞ 8¾ 8¾ — ⅛
138¼ 53½ Chrysler (10g) 384 70⅝ 65⅝ 66¼ —3½
21¾ 11 City Ice & F (2) 7 14½ 14 14½ + ⅛

1937 High / Low | Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars | Sales in 100s | High | Low | Last | Net Ch'ge

10⅝ 2 City Stores 3 4½ 4 4
48 24½ Clark Eq (4 30s) 6 29 28 29 Nov 10
48½ 23 Clev Graph B (1½g) 9 28 28 28 —1
37 28½ Climax Molyb (.90x) 1 32 32 32 Nov 13
39⅞ 13½ Cluett Peabody (1) 4 16⅝ 16½ 16½ — ⅛
170½ 123¾ Coca-Cola (3a) 2 122 122 122 +1
59 56½ Coca-Cola A (3) 3 58½ 58½ 58½ + ¼
25¾ 8½ Colgate-Palm (½) 16 11¾ 11¾ 11¾ — ⅜
104½ 95½ Colgate-Palm pf (6) 1 95½ 95½ 95½ Nov 10
62¾ 20¾ Coll & Atk (5g) 16 34⅜ 32⅞ 33⅞ + ⅝
51⅞ 11¼ Colo Fuel & Ir (1g) 12 17⅜ 17⅜ 17⅜ — ⅛
32 18 Colum Br A (1.45g) 2 20¼ 20¼ 20¼ — ⅛
31½ 17½ Colum Br B (1.45g) 1 20⅜ 20⅜ 20⅜ + ⅛
20⅜ 4⅝ Colum G&El (.45x) 274 11 9⅝ 9⅝ —1
108 68½ Colum G&El pf A (5) 2 80½ 79 79 Nov 13
39½ 10 Colum Pict vtc(1a) 16 18⅝ 17 17 —1
48⅞ 27 Colum Pict pf (2¾) 2 31½ 31½ 31½ Nov 12
125¾ 75 Colum Carbon (4a) 3 84 82 82
69¼ 33½ Coml Credit (4a) 16 43¾ 43½ 43½ —1⅞
114 86⅞ Coml Credit pf (4¼) 2 86⅞ 86⅞ 86⅞ Nov 9
80¼ 39½ Coml Invest Tr (4) 9 47⅞ 46 46 — ½
120 95 Coml I Tr cv pf (4¼) 1 99 99 99 Nov 13
21¾ 5 Coml Solv (.60) 96 9¾ 9½ 9¾ + ⅛
4½ 1 Comwlth & Sou 190 2½ 2¼ 2¼ — ⅛
75⅝ 35 Comwlth & So pf (3) 8 46¼ 44 44 —3¼
19½ 4⅛ Conde Nast 2 7 7 7
45½ 21 Congoleum-Nairn (2) 5 27 27 27
19¼ 9¼ Congress Cigar 1 9¼ 9¼ 9¼ Nov 9
33⅜ 8 Consol Aircraft 15 13½ 13½ 12½ — ¼
18⅞ 4¾ Consol Edison (2) 133 28⅜ 26½ 26½ —1
49⅛ 22 Consol Edison pf (5) 2 96½ 96½ 96½ + ⅝
5⅜ 1 Consol Film 3 2 2 2
18¾ 4¼ Consol Film pf 2 8¾ 8⅛ 8⅛ — ⅜
13½ 3¼ Consol Laundries 7 5¾ 5¼ 5¼ — ½
17⅞ 7 Consol Oil (.80a) 24 10⅝ 10 10
105⅞ 101 Consol Oil $5 pf (5) 1 101 101 101 Nov 1
10⅝ 2⅝ Consol RR Cuba pf 2 4¾ 4½ 4¾ + ¼
1⅝ ⅝ Consol Textile 4 ½ ⅜ ⅜ — ⅛
13¼ 3 Consol Coal 4 5¾ 5⅜ 5⅜ — ⅛
52⅜ 16 Consol Coal pf 2 22⅜ 21½ 21½ Nov 12
92½ 80¼ Consum Pow pf (4½) 3 83¼ 83 83¼ Nov 9
37⅜ 10¾ Container Corp (1.20) 23 16⅞ 16 16 — ⅛
37¾ 7½ Cont Baking A 11 13⅝ 12½ 12½ — ¾
5¼ 1 Cont Baking B 8 2 1⅞ 1⅞ — ⅛
109¾ 65 Cont Baking pf (8) 2 81 81 81 +7
69½ 41¼ Cont Can (3) 8 47½ 46¾ 46¾ + ¼
25¾ 5½ Cont Dia Fib (1¾g) 2 11 10½ 10½ — ½
42¾ 23 Cont Ins (1.80a) 7 29⅝ 29½ 29½ + ½
3⅞ ⅞ Cont Motors 16 1½ 1⅜ 1⅜ — ⅛
49 24 Cont Oil Del (1¾g) 43 32½ 29 29¼ —2¼
35⅝ 9½ Cont Steel (1) 3 16½ 16⅜ 16⅜ + ⅛
71¼ 50½ Corn Products (3) 14 59 57½ 57½ — ¾
111½ 153 Corn Products pf (7) 1 155 155 155 Oct 27
17⅞ 3 Cosden 21 5¾ 5¼ 5¼ — ⅛
54⅝ 24 Crane Co 16 30⅝ 29⅜ 29⅜ — ⅝
115 90 Crane Co cv pf (5) 2 96 96 96 Nov 13
37 21¾ Cream of Wh (2g) 2 24 24 24
28¾ 7 Crosley Radio 8 9⅞ 9½ 9½ — ⅛
100⅞ 31⅜ Crown Cork (2) 3 38¼ 36½ 36½ —1¾
56½ 37½ Crwn Ck pf ww (2¼) 1 38 38 38 Nov 9
47¼ 35 Crwn Ck pf xw (2¼) 2 35 35 35 Oct 29
25¼ 8½ Crown Zellerb (¼g) 23 13⅞ 13 13 — ⅝
108¾ 70 Crown Zeller pf (5) 2 78½ 78½ 78½ +1½
81¾ 21 Crucible Steel 13 34½ 31½ 31½ —1½
135 90 Crucible Stl pf (5¼k 1 95 95 95 +3
3 ⅝ Cuba Co 12 ⅞ ⅞ ⅞ Nov 9
14⅜ 2¾ Cuban-Am Sugar 11 5¼ 5 5 — ¼
43 16 Cudahy Pack 2 18⅝ 18⅝ 18⅝ Nov 12
20⅝ 4 Curtis Publishing 9 6⅝ 6¼ 6½ — ⅛
109¼ 47 Curtis Pub pf (6¼k) 3 50 50 50 + ⅜
8⅜ 2 Curtiss-Wright 35 3⅞ 3⅝ 3⅝ — ⅛
23¾ 8½ Curtiss-Wr A (½g) 29 13⅜ 12¾ 12¾ — ⅛
86 67½ Cushman 7% pf (3½) 1 67 67 67 Nov 3
27 20¼ Cutler-Hammer 10 25 25 25 — ½

D

18½ 6 Davega Stores (1a) 3 8¼ 8 8 — ⅜
24 12½ Davega Strs pf (1¼) 1 14½ 14½ 14½ Nov 13
27 20 Deere & Co new 94 26⅞ 25 25 —1
31¾ 21 Deere & Co pf (1.40) 1 22½ 22½ 22½ Nov 13
29 8 Deisel-Wem-Gil (1a) 2 15½ 15½ 15½ — ⅜
58⅜ 13 Del & Hudson 15 19 17 17 —1½
24½ 5 Del Lack & W 12 9¼ 8½ 8½ — ⅜
10⅞ 1½ Den & Rio G W pf 1 3 3 3 Nov 10
146½ 97 Detroit Edison (6g) 1 99 99 99
76⅛ 36 Devoe & Rayn A (3a) 5 37 36 37 Nov 12
36½ 18¼ Diamond Match (1a) 11 21 20½ 20½ —1
40⅜ 30 Diam Mat pf (1½a) 1 32½ 32½ 32½ Nov 12
23 6¾ Diam T Mot (1) 1 9 8¾ 8¾ — ¼
29 10 Dist Corp Seag (½g) 9 17½ 16⅞ 16⅞ — ⅜
96 60½ Dist Corp-S pf ww (5) 2 73 73 73 —2½
25 15 Dixie-Vortex (1½) 1 16 16 16 — ¾
46¾ 16½ Doehler D C (1½g) 5 23 22⅜ 22⅜ —1⅜
51 35 Dome Mines (4½g) 7 46¾ 45¾ 46¾ +1¼
12⅜ 5¾ Dominion Stores 13 5¾ 5¾ 5¾ — ⅛
77½ 26½ Douglas Aircraft 28 36¾ 33¾ 33¾ —2½
159¼ 86 Dow Chem (3.35g) 3 92 90 90 —2
55 30 Dresser A (3e) 3 34 33¾ 33¾ Nov 5
39¼ 9 Dresser B (1e) 4 13 11 11 —3½
⅛ ⅛ Duluth So Sh & Atl 1 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛ Oct 27
3½ ⅛ Duluth S S & A pf 2 1 1 1
8¼ 1½ Dunhill Internat 1 3 2⅞ 3 + ⅛
17½ 10 Duplan Silk 1 21½ 12½ 12½
180½ 112½ du Pont de N (4½g) 31 123¾ 118¾ 118¾ —4¼
135½ 130 du Pont deb (6) 3 132 131 131 Nov 13
110½ 107½ du Pont pf (4½) 3 111 111 111 + ½

E

17 2½ Eastern Rolling Mill 12 7⅜ 6½ 6½ — ½
198 145 Eastman Kodak (8a) 9 165 162¾ 162¾ —1¼
37½ 15½ Eaton Mfg (2½g) 8 22¾ 21 21 —1½
16 3 Eitingon Schild 3 5⅛ 5 5
7¼ 3⅝ Elec & Mus (.18e) 3 4½ 4½ 4½
45½ 15½ El Auto Lite (2.20g) 8 24½ 23⅝ 23⅝ —1⅝
16 3¾ Elec Boat (.60g) 27 8¼ 7⅞ 7⅞ — ¼
26⅝ 6½ Elec Pow & Light 305 15 13½ 13⅝ — ⅜
87 24 Elec P & L $6 pf 6 47¾ 44¼ 44¼ —2¾
92¼ 27 Elec P & L pf 18 50½ 47½ 47½ +1½
44½ 22 Elec Stor Bat (2) 3 27½ 26 27 +1¼
2 ½ Elk Horn Coal 5 ¾ ¾ ¾ Nov 13
8 1½ Elk Horn Coal pf 2 2¾ 2¾ 2¾
20 14½ El Paso N G (2a) 8 21 20½ 20½ —
60 37 Endicott-Johnson (3) 1 37½ 37½ 37½ Nov 13
17¾ 4 Eng Pub Serv 9 8½ 8 8 —
78¼ 41 Eng P S $5 pf (5) 1 48 48 48 Nov 12
81 45 Eng P$ pf ww (5½) 1 51 51 51 + ¾
86½ 63½ Eng P S $6 pf (6) 1 63½ 63½ 63½ Sep 24
9¾ 1¾ Equitable Of Bldg 6 3¼ 3 3 —
23¾ 4¼ Erie RR 8 9 8¾ 8¾ — ¼
35⅝ 8¼ Erie 1 pf 6 14 13 13 —1⅜
28¼ 5 Erie 2 pf 1 10 10 10 — ¾
14½ 3 Eureka Vac Clean 6 5¼ 5¼ 5¼ + ¼
34¼ 7 Evans Prod (1) 3 12½ 12 12 — ¼
8¾ 1¼ Exchange Buffet 1 1⅞ 1⅞ 1⅞

F

71⅞ 23½ Fairbanks Mor (1a) 14 33 31 31½ + ½
210¼ 150 Fairbanks M pf (6) 1 150 150 150 Mar31
70 36 Fajardo Sug (4g) 1 34½ 34½ 34½ + ½
29¾ 7½ Fed Light & Trac 3 13½ 12⅞ 13
150 66½ Fed Mining & Sm 2 80 79 80 +2
129 90 Fed M & Sm pf (7) 2 95 94 95 Nov 9
11⅜ 2 Fed Motor 2 3⅞ 3½ 3⅝ — ¼
11½ 2¼ Fed Screw 2 4¾ 4½ 4⅝ Nov 12
6 1¼ Fed Water Serv A 8 2⅞ 2½ 2⅝ + ⅛
43¾ 17 Fed D Store (2) 1 22 22 22 Nov 12
136⅞ 65 Fed D Strs pf (4½) 3 72⅞ 72¼ 72¼ Nov 10
45¾ 22½ Fid P F Ins (1.60a) 3 30 29½ 29¾
41⅜ 16½ Firestn T&R (2) 2 23 22⅞ 22⅞
107½ 90 Firestn T&R pf (6) 1 91¼ 91¼ 91¼ + ¾
52¾ 30 First Nat Strs (2½) 2 36 36 36 — ¾
43¾ 11½ Flintkote (1) 72 20¾ 18¼ 18⅝ — ⅞
37 31 Florence Sto (1½g) 1 37½ 37½ 37½ Nov 1
39½ 22 Florsheim Sh A (2) 1 22 22 22 Nov 9
9⅞ 1½ Follansbee 5 2⅞ 2¾ 2¾ — ⅛
58 27 Food Mach (2½a) 3 33 32½ 32½ — ½
54½ 11½ Foster Wheeler 14 21¼ 19½ 19½ —1¾
18⅜ 2¾ Francisco Sug 1 5⅜ 5 5 + ¼
32¼ 18 Freeport Sul (2) 10 23¾ 23 23 — ⅛

G—H

7½ 1½ Gabriel A 2 2¼ 2¼ 2¼ — ⅛
15⅜ 3⅜ Gair (Robert) 13 6⅜ 5⅝ 5⅝ — ⅛
39½ 30 Gair (Robt) pf (3) 1 23 23 23 Nov 10
19½ 4 Gar Wood Ind (⅛g) 15 7¾ 7½ 7½ — ⅛
18½ 5½ Gen Am Investors 7 7¾ 7½ 7½
105½ 91 Gen Am Inv pf (6) 2 93 93 93 +2
86½ 38½ Gen Am Trans (1½g) 5 39½ 38¾ 38¾ — ¼
19⅜ 5 Gen Baking (.60) 3 8½ 8¼ 8¼ — ⅛
14 2½ Gen Bronze 4 5¼ 5 5 — ¼
32½ 6¼ Gen Cable 32 13⅞ 12¾ 12¾ — ¾
65 14¼ Gen Cable A 9 26 25 25 —1¼
126⅝ 66 Gen Cable pf 1 87 87 87 Nov 12
52¼ 22½ Gen Cig

Business and Industry

National Rate for Steel Production Lowest Since July, 1935

Commerce and Finance

Ayres Says Trade Outlook Rests On Federal Policies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio—The business slump now under way is another intermediate decline in the recovery phase which has been in progress since the bottom of the depression in 1932, says Col. Leonard P. Ayres, vice-president of the Cleveland Trust Company, in the current issue of the bank's business bulletin. He says further that it is not much use to judge as to whether the downturn in trade and industry is to be long and serious or brief and moderate, because the outcome depends on actions and policies at Washington.

"We have never completed the recovery from the Great Depression," Colonel Ayres declares. "This is the sixth serious set-back since the bottom was reached in 1932. Its cause is that business men have again lost confidence in the prospects for profits.

"The materials for the construction of a real prosperity are here in abundance. We have a great volume of money in our banks that is unemployed or only partly employed. There is an excess of idle workers seeking jobs. There are still great unfilled shortages of goods resulting from the depression years.

"Our railroads have huge programs of rehabilitation, but they are suspended because the recent wage increases are costing far more than the new freight advances can bring in. The utilities are eager to spend huge sums on needed improvements and expansions, but they doubt if they would be permitted to earn adequate returns to justify the increased investments.

"We need much new construction, but building costs are too high to justify most contemplated projects. Agricultural spending power, industrial pay rolls and wholesale and retail trade are all at high levels, but a buoyant confidence in the prospects for profits is lacking. The cure cannot be successfully sought in monetary and credit stimulants, but it could be found through the removal of business barriers. A restoration of railroad and utility purchasing power would do it.

"The imperative requisite for recovery is a renewed flow of corporate financing for expanding enterprise. The degree of that expansion will determine how much unemployment we shall have, and that is our most important problem. Prospects for profits now depend on laws and regulations and the expectations concerning them.

"The current recession in business activity is the sixth important downturn of trade and industry that we have had in this country during the five years since the bottom of the depression in 1932. This is something new in the history of American business. We have never before experienced a period of recovery so constantly characterized by encouraging advances alternating with disappointing declines. The record of this recovery period in other countries shows that it is a distinctively American phenomenon."

Manchoukúo Seeks U. S. Capital For Industry, Is Report

TOKYO (AP)—The newspaper Nichi Nichi reported in a dispatch from Hsinking that attempts were being made to enlist 1,000,000,000 yen ($290,000,000) of American capital for development of industries in Manchoukuo.

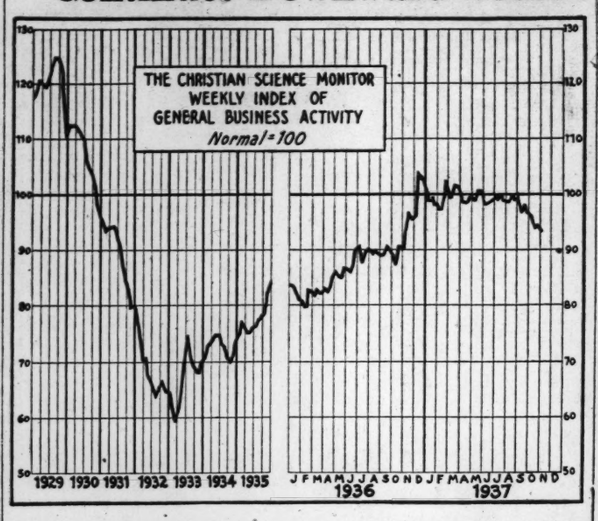
The dispatch quoted Yoshisuke Ayukawa, president of the newly-formed Japan industry company, as saying that proposed development of Manchoukuo heavy industries entails an expenditure of 3,000,000,000 yen.

Of this amount, Mr. Ayukawa said, it was planned to raise equal parts in Japan, Manchoukuo and the United States. Mr. Ayukawa's concern has been charged with coordination of the entire Manchoukuo heavy industries program.

He added that American firms to be approached for backing included the Ford Motor, General Motors and Standard Oil Companies.

"To co-operate with foreign capital we intend to transfer shares for machinery, patents and so forth," Mr. Ayukawa said. "We consider it necessary to have foreigners among the directors."

Monitor Weekly Business Index Continues Downward Course


THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WEEKLY INDEX OF
GENERAL BUSINESS ACTIVITY
Normal=100
1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935
J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M A M J J A S O N D
1936
1937

Further decline in general business activity was recorded in the week ended Nov. 6 by The Christian Science Monitor weekly index. While the movement has been almost steadily downward since late summer, in recent weeks the rate of decline has been somewhat less than previously. On Nov. 6 the index registered 93.6 (prel.) compared with 94.1 on Oct. 30 and 90.4 on Nov. 7 of last year.

Of the three components of the index, the electric power production series declined the most. The decrease in this series was reflected in the adjusted index, despite the allowance for the effect of Election Day closings. In the New England and central regions, output dropped below that of a year ago, reflecting the reduction in textile and shoe production and the decline in steel operations.

Miscellaneous freight carloadings again declined. Although the seasonal movement at this time of the year is steadily downward, the drop in the latest week's figures exceeded the customary decline.

Bank debits for selected centers outside New York City, the third component of the index, showed a small advance in the reported figures, not however as much as usual in the opening week of the month and allowance for this intramonthly factor lowered the adjusted index moderately.

Steel production last week declined to 41 per cent of capacity, the lowest rate since July 1935. New business fell off generally during the week despite two substantial orders for constructional steel. Although improvement in automotive buying is still looked for, failure of that industry to buy steel in the volume expected has been a surprising factor to steel companies. Other factors in the situation show small evidence of any prospect for any immediate improvement.

While automobile output has been maintained moderately well, fears of further labor troubles temper the outlook for the industry. Sales results at the Chicago automobile show were more favorable than those of New York but manufacturers are apparently proceeding very cautiously.

Effects of the recession in industrial activity are beginning to be felt in retail trade, with the result that sales last week were reported as holding barely even with a year ago. Although some sections reported gains, in New England where the cut in textile operations has been especially sharp, trade was reduced substantially.

Wholesale prices of commodities declined again for the eighth consecutive week, reaching the lowest levels for this year.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	*Nov. 6, 1937	Oct. 30, 1937	Nov. 7, 1936
Combined index	93.6	94.1	90.4
Bk debits outside NYC	92.0	92.8	82.6
Elec power prod	97.1	97.5	88.4
Misc carloadings	87.9	88.8	100.2

*Preliminary.

No Legal Support For Fixed Trade-In, Fox Tells Retailers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—No legal support for manufacturers' efforts to fix trade-in allowances on branded goods is to be found in the Miller-Tydings law nor in precedents of the Federal Trade Commission, according to Irving G. Fox, counsel for the National Retail Dry Goods Association.

Speaking before the sixth merchandising clinic of the General Electric Company at Nela Park, Mr. Fox said, "When the Miller-Tydings bill was originally introduced, it contained a provision by which the producers of the merchandise could fix not only minimum resale prices, but likewise 'other conditions of sale.' There was a great deal of opposition to this proposed provision and before the bill was enacted into law it was eliminated.

"Had it remained in the law it would probably have permitted the producer to fix trade-in allowances, terms, etc. But since it was eliminated that fact alone is an indication that the Congress refused to make the law comprehensive enough to cover any marketing conditions not specifically provided for in the law."

The action of the Federal Trade Commission in issuing a cease and desist order against the Retail Furniture Dealers Association of St. Louis some time ago to halt an agreement compelling all members to abide by fixed terms for instalment selling is "an indication that the commission does not approve the fixing of terms and other conditions of sale by agreement," according to Mr. Fox.

Commodity Prices Decrease 0.2 P. C. In Week of Nov. 6

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The downward movement in commodity prices evidenced throughout October continued during the first week of November, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

The decline brought the all-commodity index to 83.8 per cent of the 1926 average, representing a decrease of 4.2 per cent since the last week of September. Compared with the index for the week ended Oct. 9, the present level of wholesale commodity prices is down 2.6 per cent. It is 3.1 per cent above the level for the first week of November, 1936.

Eight of the ten major commodity groups declined during the week. These groups were farm products, hides and leather products, textile products, building materials, metals and metal products, chemicals and drugs, housefurnishing goods, and miscellaneous commodities. Foods advanced and fuel and lighting materials remained unchanged at last week's level.

Raw material prices fell 0.1 per cent to the lowest level reached this year.

Commodity Groups	Nov. 6 1937	Oct. 30 1937	Nov. 7 1936	Nov. 9 1935
All commodities	83.8	84.0	81.3	80.1
Farm products	77.7	77.8	84.2	77.5
Foods	84.3	83.8	82.6	84.1
Hides & leather prod	104.2	106.4	96.2	95.6
Textile products	71.6	72.6	71.7	72.8
Fuel & ltg materials	78.9	78.9	77.4	75.5
Metals & metal prod	95.1	95.3	86.5	86.2
Building materials	94.4	95.0	87.5	85.7
Chemicals and drugs	80.1	80.6	81.6	81.1
H'furnishing goods	92.2	92.6	83.3	82.1
Miscellaneous	75.5	75.7	72.0	67.4
Raw materials	78.6	78.7	82.1	1/
Semimfg articles	81.1	81.5	76.8	1/
Finished products	87.0	87.3	81.9	1/
All commodities other than farm products	85.1	85.4	80.7	80.6
All commodities other than farm products and foods	84.3	84.7	80.3	78.9

Steel Operations Drop 8 Points To 39 P. C. Capacity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—In keeping with light buying of steel, producers have shortened production further, and last week the national rate declined 8 points to 39 per cent of mill capacity, the lowest since July, 1935, says the magazine Steel.

In all centers except Buffalo, continues the report, where there was a rise of 8 points to 30 per cent of capacity, the rate declined or remained stationary. Pittsburgh lost 9 points to 32 per cent, Chicago 7 points to 35, Youngstown 8 points to 43, Cleveland 19 points to 35, Cincinnati 29 points to 15, Detroit 8 points to 82 and St. Louis 9.1 points to 33.3. Eastern Pennsylvania is unchanged at 38 per cent, Wheeling at 54, Birmingham at 54 and New England at 30.

Auto Steel Buying Nil

"Outlets usually taking a steady flow of tonnage are buying almost nothing," says the report, "such as the automotive and railroad equipment builders, although some small business is appearing in the latter field and the former is relied on to increase its requirements before the end of the year. Sentiment is increasing among steelmakers that fourth quarter will offer little major improvement in demand.

"Some encouraging tonnages are being placed or are in prospect. Three plate producers have divided 13,950 tons for 45 large tanks for Japanese interests at San Francisco. The navy will open bids Nov. 16 for 21,474 tons of bars, plates and shapes for two battleships to be built in eastern yards.

"Higher freight rates go into effect Nov. 15 and on hauls of more than about 30 miles will add one cent per 100 pounds to delivered prices of finished steel. On pig iron the maximum additional freight charge is 20 cents per ton. On shorter hauls it will be 10 per cent, with adjustment of fractions.

Pig Iron Prices Hold

"Pig iron producers generally have announced that current prices will be continued in effect for first quarter deliveries, thus stabilizing the market and ending all rumors that a change might be made. One factor in arriving at this decision has been the sharp decline in the price of steelmaking scrap, the direct competitor of pig iron," concludes the report.

Scrap prices continue to recede, as a result of absence of buying, most quotations being largely nominal. Railroads have rejected bids on their offerings in many instances, preferring to hold the material rather than accept low prices. The composite price of steel making scrap last week dropped 63 cents, to $13.41, the lowest since the last week of July, 1936.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15 (AP)—Operations in the steel industry for the current week declined 4.6 points to 36.4 per cent of capacity, compared with 41.0 per cent last week, the American Iron & Steel Institute estimated today.

RFC Disbursements 73 P. C. Paid Back

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Reconstruction Finance Corporation since its establishment in February, 1932, through October of this year, omitting expenditures for relief and disbursements to other government agencies, has received back $4,812,935,380 of $6,618,756,860 disbursements, or about 73 per cent, it is reported here.

Authorizations and commitments in October amounted to $77,875,390, while authorizations aggregating $7,085,147 were canceled or withdrawn.

Disbursements for loans and investments in October amounted to $28,569,154 and $18,430,266 was repaid.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

With its customary perversity, just as the business picture is turning thoroughly gloomy, some good investment opinion in Wall Street is turning to the buy side of the stock market. This opinion is not based on the fact that the market last week turned up sharply, for this same opinion would be unmoved by minor further declines; nor is it based simply on the rule-of-thumb principle that because nearly everybody is now pessimistic it is time to turn in the opposite direction.

However, the action of the market itself has had something to do with this new development. After the fortnight's rally, which was to be expected following the October 19 crash, the market turned down again, but the decline failed to carry through to new low levels. It halted above the October lows and turned up. Traders say that although in previous months the market sold off after bad news it has now developed the habit of firming up shortly after such news is made public, and this week's rise has occurred in the face of an influx of nearly universal bad business reports.

The situation may have some of the elements of last August—in reverse. At that time almost all the business news was good, and bears were able to pick out small unfavorable items only here and there which were being overlooked by the general public. At present almost all the business news is poor, and only a few stray items look favorable. For instance, a few more weeks of decline in steel operations are the worst that are expected. Steel scrap, now down at around $14, against $25 per ton in the summer, seems to have reached a level where sellers simply will not sell. Though blast furnaces are still being blown out, pig iron producers seem confident of holding their price into the first quarter. The metal trade has turned a little more confident, particularly as a result of firming of metal prices in London, and copper statistics anticipated today are expected to show an increase in inventories only in the United States.

No particular concern seems to have been aroused by the sudden increase in zinc inventories reported last week for October 31. The suspicion has begun to be heard that perhaps the general inventory situation in American business may, behind the scenes, be turning better more rapidly than has become the general impression. This, of course, is only a blind guess, and all these things are, at least so far, only stray items of light in a dark picture. There may be a slight further recession in steel activity this week.

Washington News Favorable

Of course the most obvious news explanation of last week's rally was the Washington news of concessions to business. The President called in the "pump-priming economists" on Monday. The Interstate Commerce Commission is breaking precedent in the speed with which it is preparing for the hearings on the proposed rail rate increases. A Washington housing conference appears to have produced concessions by the Federal Housing Administration in the conduct of its Title II mortgage insuring business, permitting limited dividend housing corporations to earn more money and allowing mortgages to be insured on houses originally built for rent.

The President has proffered a somewhat thorny olive branch to the utilities in his offer to call off government competition if the power companies will agree to what the President appears to mean as "prudent investment" as a basis of valuation for rate-making purposes. (Incidentally the utility shares have turned in one of the best performances of any stock market group in the last four weeks.)

And most important of all, from the Wall Street point of view, a revision of those two black beasts, the capital gains tax and the undivided corporate profits tax, now appears not only possible but probable. There are favorable words from Chairman Harrison of the Senate Finance Committee, Chairman O'Connor of the House Rules Committee, from the sub-committee on Taxation of the House Ways and Means Committee, and from other impressive sources. The Administration has not said anything, but there is a chance that congressional leaders, yielding to pressure from the home constituents, may slip tax revision into the congressional schedule ahead of the program which now calls first for crop control, wage-and-hour control, and administrative reorganization, all of which failed to go through the last congressional session.

Inflation Idea Persists

On the other hand, Washington moves are by no means taken at their face value. Despite the obvious reluctance of the Federal Reserve Board to admit that its various moves this fall were intended to revive business confidence, the Street persists in ascribing a purpose to them which is roughly subsumed in the term "inflationary." In this category falls last week's Reserve System purchase of $10,400,000 of bills. Originally this open-market operation was designated as meeting the fall seasonal requirements for "money in circulation," but money in circulation has not started its fall increase. So it gets the inflationary label, whether the board likes it or not.

But these easy money policies are no longer popularly expected to have an automatic confidence-giving result. Particularly in the light of the present vogue of government budget-balancing, they appear to push money into a credit pipe with outlets stopped.

As for the conferences and concessions to large taxpayers, utilities, etc., these are taken with a large grain of salt. The New York Sun last week published a page from its edition of exactly eight years ago, showing the close similarity between the headlines of Mr. Hoover's business conference and those of the present Administration.

Guesses on Tax Legislation

Modification of the capital gains tax will take some time to show results in more active participation in business ventures by men of wealth, while modification of the undivided corporate profits tax may involve increase of some other kind of taxes. The height of fancy for the week was reached, apparently, in the intimations that Congress would try a backstairs method of taxing tax-exempts, based on a rather optimistic interpretation of a recent Supreme Court decision. The tax-exempt market did not budge, but dealers were somewhat concerned. The implication is that if wealthy men or corporations are taxed on tax-exempts they will put their money into more active enterprises, but offsetting possibilities are that the cost of federal, state and municipal borrowing would be raised, and that the money which went into tax-exempts might not be diverted into private enterprise but merely discouraged into idleness.

Again there were no important capital flotations. None are in sight for many weeks. The Beth Steel and Pure Oil offerings are still undigested but nobody is in trouble. The Government bond market is doing very well, as it should do in a period of falling business confidence.

There is uncertainty as to whether the $10,250,000 gold export on the Normandie foreshadows a substantial outflow. Gold in London has fallen again below the shipping parity, and as the general market rose here, gold mining shares have correspondingly declined.

It would be incorrect to say that the bullish opinion which has recently developed looks for another prolonged bull market to start from here. Rather it seems to anticipate a period of backing and filling for some time, or perhaps a rising market for a few months. That would make the parallel with 1929-1930 almost perfect.

Real Estate Body Asks Loans Up To 90 P. C. of Value

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Convinced that an immediate and nation-wide stimulus to home building is an urgent national necessity, the National Association of Real Estate Boards has drawn up a program calling for amendments to existing federal legislation and administrative changes to encourage sound new home building, according to Paul E. Stark, president of the association.

This action follows the adoption of a series of resolutions by the association at its October convention and comes as the result of conferences between officers of the organization and Administration leaders in Washington. Mr. Stark said. The objective is to create a stimulus for new home building in every city and eventually to work out a solution for national needs in housing, real estate finance, taxation, and to call for a restudy of American cities looking to protection of homes and other urban investment against neighboring deterioration.

Amendments to the Federal Housing Administration and administrative changes under the act are asked for in the new program of the association. The list of revisions calls for an amendment to the FHA Act to "permit insurance of mortgages up to 90 per cent of the value of land and structures on homes of $6000 or under," the rewriting or revival of Title I of the FHA Act so as to "provide for insurance of bank loans made to operative home builders to assist in financing construction," the development of an approved list of operative home builders eligible for FHA insurance on their construction loans as well as for insurance of general mortgages, covering their entire operations."

Would Reduce Interest

Furthermore, the association's program calls for a "reduction of the interest rate on insurable mortgages from 5 to 4 per cent and lengthening of the period of amortization through appropriate amendments to the Act," and it also asks for a rewriting of Title III of the FHA so as to provide for a central mortgage bank to purchase sound mortgages."

That the average American family can make only a 10 per cent down payment for its home was pointed out as the consensus of the association's members. Mr. Stark declared that four-fifths of all homes are bought with 10 per cent down payments and therefore carry 90 per cent mortgages of one kind or another. He beleives that, on the whole, it is better that first and second mortgages be consolidated in one instrument with one mortgage so that the borrower can have the benefit of a repayment plan over a long period of years which is adjusted to his needs.

The production of housing for the people has become such a technical and difficult process due to new materials, new equipment, and new devices which modern life requires, that the association has affirmed its belief that certain changes are necessary. It would urge that to lower housing costs large scale operations must be developed which are sufficiently stable and well financed to plan their operations far ahead to give continuous employment to labor at a wage commensurate with all year round employment.

To Aid Small Income Group

For persons with small incomes the association has suggested to Nathan Straus, administrator of the United States Housing Authority, that private capital could best be drawn into this field through encouragement by the Authority of public utility housing companies operating under public supervision. Moreover, the association holds that public enterprise in the development of housing for families of small income should be limited to developments to house those families whose nominal incomes do not enable them to afford the soundly constructed product of private building enterprise meeting modern minimum standards currently produced in substantial volume at prevailing wage costs in the locality in question.

The National Association of Real Estate Boards has resolved to give careful study to the problems of city planning in the different communities and to undertake a revaluation of present methods and laws to determine their efficiency, Mr. Stark said.

Fair tax conditions are pointed to as a primary condition to clear the way for housing advance, according to the association. The organization takes the stand against the "growing number of injustices due to overlapping and duplicating tax exactions by local, state, and federal governments. It believes in the soundness of the principle of a state law which would put a limit upon the total amount of taxes which can be levied upon real property in any one year, this limitation not to exceed 1½ per cent as an absolute maximum of the fair value of the property and such value to be determined primarily by the warranted annual productivity income or utility derived from the property."

International Utilities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE — Stockholders of International Utilities Corp. approved merger of American Equities Co. into International Utilities Corp. Special meeting of American Equities Co. stockholders has been called for November 18 to vote on merger.

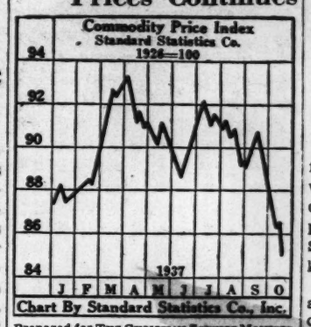
General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

MFRS' REPRESENTATIVES

I WOULD like to represent, on a commission basis, manufacturers wishing to sell Iowa jobbers. L. G. HARTER, 320 Youngerman Bldg., Des Moines, Iowa.

Drop in Commodity Prices Continues



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The downward trend of basic commodity prices has made further progress in the past several weeks. In all probability, the decline has further to run, notably in certain finished goods lines and semi-finished products which have not yet reflected the recessions in raw materials.

Cotton Consumption Shows Decrease In Month of October

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Census Bureau reported cotton consumed durirg October totaled 526,464 bales of lint and 72,928 of linters, compared with 601,837 and 73,700 during September this year, and 651,086 and 73,170 during October last year.

Cotton on hand Oct. 31 was reported held as follows:

In consuming establishments, 1,418,602 bales of lint and 204,492 of linters, compared with 991,224 and 170,005 on Sept. 30 this year, and 1,412,603 and 160,810 on Oct. 31 last year.

In public storage and at compresses, 9,758,419 bales of lint and 54,289 of linters, compared with 6,926,365 and 52,396 on Sept. 30 this year, and 8,034,194 and 52,810 on Oct. 31 last year.

Imports during October totaled 8743 bales, compared with 5042 during September this year, and 9944 during October last year.

Exports during October totaled 798,921 bales of lint and 24,308 of linters, compared with 617,444 and 12,597 during September this year, and 861,016 and 32,135 during October last year.

Cotton spindles active during October numbered 23,724,272, compared with 23,886,948 during September this year, and 23,662,464 during October last year.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

NEWARK, N. J.—To let in private home, a sunny three-room apartment with private bath, heat, hot water; near bus and Erie R. R. station at the Forest Hill stop; adults. 44 Tiffany Boulevard. HU. 3-4957. Dec. 1. 45 minutes to Times Square.

APARTMENTS WANTED

FOUR or 5-room furnished apartment in Back Bay, Boston for the winter months. Box T-3, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

AUTOMOBILE FOR HIRE

LINCOLN limousine to rent for all occasions; reliable driver. Louis Cefalo, 18 Bothwell Rd., Brighton, Mass. Tel. KEN. 8562 (Boston).

FOLDING CHAIRS

FURNITURE for rent, CHROMSTEEL uph divans chairs, tables. JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS, 27 Haymarket Sq., Boston CAP. 3692

FURRIERS

CHOICE QUALITY FUR COATS at UNUSUAL SAVINGS—Coats from $45.00 to $2500; also custom made coats, no obligation to visit our showroom located in the wholesale fur district where business is conducted on the highest principles. CHARLES F. MORRIS, Fourth Floor, 328-330 Seventh Avenue, corner 29th Street, New York City.

HELP WANTED

STRONG person to help move invalid twice daily; around noon and late afternoon; near Hotel Hemenway. KEN. 9642 (Boston).

HELP WANTED—MEN

COOK-Butler-Houseman, white, experienced, sleep out; family two adults; give particulars; references, rates desired. Write Box M-44, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HOMES TO SHARE

HOME to share in Newton Centre, Mass. near Lake St.; master chamber with bath, garage optional. Call CEN. 5434.

HOUSES FOR SALE

ENGLISH style residence in exclusive section of Brookline, Mass., in grounds of one acre. Small greenhouse, garden and three-car garage. Ground floor finished in wood paneling throughout. Two reception rooms, hall, dining room and kitchens. Five bedrooms, four baths, large upstairs sitting-room. Four maids' rooms and bath. For sale unfurnished. Telephone Longwood 1725 before 10 a. m.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mountings and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

A MORE complete service offered including storage, packing for rail or foreign shipment; local and interstate moving by van. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester Center, Boston, Mass. Tel. TALBOT 2400

ORGANISTS

ORGANIST—Experienced, wishes position N. Y. C. or vicinity; Christian Science church preferred. Write Box R-22, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

REAL ESTATE

IDEAL, low cost real estate mortgages to suit the borrower. Ask for details. CAMBRIDGE SAVINGS BANK, Harvard Square

ROOMS AND BOARD

SINGLE or double room with board in private home on West Newton Hill; quiet neighborhood; convenient to Boston and Albany trains and Commonwealth Avenue bus lines; also garage space; (permanent or transient). Tel. West Newton 0215 (Mass.).

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 118 Marlboro St.—Luxurious rooms with or without bath; fireplaces, large closets and oil heat. COM. 9898.

N. Y. C.—Master bedroom, private bath, in private apartment, attractively furnished, $12 weekly; on Washington Square. GR. 7-7953.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 329 Quackenbos St. N. W.—Detached home; restful; two bus lines; cedar closets; $15; also large front room, southern exposure, $30. GE. 1859.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1733 Eye St., near White House—Handsome private home, refined surroundings, maid service, gentleman; references required.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

COOK-HOUSEMAN (colored) wishes position; private family; references. ED. 4-7489 (New York City).

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

SINGING problems quickly corrected; radio style guaranteed; class, private; children, adults; reasonable. DeJoy, 330 West 46th St., N. Y. C. Columbus 5-1395.

WANTED TO BUY

WORN FUR COATS WANTED—CASH! J. P. CO., 110 W. 34th, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4468 Opp. Macy's, 8th Fl. Bring furs or we call.

Costs of Living Advance 0.6 P. C. In Three Months

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Living costs for families in the low-salaried and wage-earning groups in 32 large cities showed an average rise of 0.6 per cent in the three months ended Sept. 15, according to Secretary Perkins.

Miss Perkns declared the increase appeared in each group of items included in the family budget with the exception of foods, which showed a slight decline. General living costs Sept. 15 were 3.2 per cent higher than a year before and 14.1 per cent higher than in June, 1933, but 14.7 per cent below the figure of December, 1929.

"Total costs advanced in twenty-three of the thirty-two cities," Miss Perkins said. "New York City reported the highest rise, 2.2 per cent, largely due to the increase in food costs in that city. Of the nine cities showing declines, the largest, 1.0 per cent, occurred in Indianapolis."

Average food costs were lower in twenty-six cities and in three, Minneapolis, Indianapolis and Buffalo, they showed a drop of more than 5 per cent, primarily ascribed to lower prices of fruits and vegetables.

Rents actually paid by wage-earners and low-salaried workers increased an average of 1 per cent. Slight declines were reported in Portland, Me., and Scranton.

Fuel and light costs showed an average increase of 1.3 per cent.

Taking the period 1923-25 as establishing the base of 100, the index figure stood Sept. 15 at 85, Miss Perkins said.

DELAWARE

WILMINGTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 7032. Daily. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU.

DRESS UP YOUR HOME

With bright new chairs, rugs, and furnishings of guaranteed quality.

A GREATER STERN & CO 7th & MARKET STS

Buy on the Budget Plan

Gifts that last—

- WATCHES
- SILVERWARE
- JEWELRY
- DIAMONDS

Millard F. Davis, Inc.
831 MARKET STREET

Grand Christmas Display of
BOOKS—*for all ages*
BUTLER'S INC.
415 Market Street Phone 7395
Wilmington, Del.

J. E. WORKMAN, Inc.
Headquarters for
ORIOLE GAS RANGES
Heating, roofing, and siding.
Electrical Appliances
Show Room at 219 W. 9th St.
Open Evenings Tel. 8581

Grand Laundry
DRY CLEANING
Vanderver Ave. and Lamotte St.
DIAL 7208

- Hardware—Tools
- Fireplace Equipment
- Kitchen Utensils

ALFRED D. PEOPLES
507 Market Street Dial 5017

Storm's Health Shoes
For Men, Women and Children
A complete shoe service for the entire family.
Fittings by X-Ray
Ninth and King Sts., Wilmington, Del.

HUMMING BIRD
—AND—
PHOENIX HOSIERY
A gift she will always appreciate

CROSBY & HILL CO.
"Everybody's Store"
605-09 MARKET STREET

COAL - Koppers COKE
WOOD - Fuel OIL
"A Supreme Fuel for Every Need"
I. ELMER PERRY CO.
Dial 3-3119

CONCORD LUMBER CO.
Lumber and Building Materials
and
Sherwin-Williams Paints
BUCKENHEU'S MARKET
GROCERIES
MEATS
VEGETABLES
N. E. Cor. 5th and Van Buren Sts.
Phone 3-3175
Prompt Courteous Delivery Service

SEE PAGE 15

The SECOND NATIONAL
Bank of Boston
FOUNDED 1832
111 FRANKLIN STREET
and HOTEL STATLER BUILDING
COMMERCIAL BANKING—FOREIGN—SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST DEPARTMENTS
MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Argentine Wheat Conditions Buoy World Grain Mart

Weekly Grain Review

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Wheat sentiment shifted from a feeling of extreme pessimism last week to one of bouyant confidence over the Armistice day holiday.

The immediate cause was the reported frosts in Argentina, which mean a further lowering of yields in that country, and also much light weight, inferior quality grain.

Drought in the important wheat producing provinces of Cordoba and Sante Fe cut the crop promise to a great extent, and now frost appears to have caught much of the crop in the province of Buenos Aires.

Some Prices Rise

Liverpool, Winnipeg and Buenos Aires prices all advanced sharply on the frost news, the Argentine developments being of prime importance this year, as there is no question but that European importers have banked heavily on there being liberal supplies in South America. Counting on this they have confined purchases of American wheat to a minimum.

Now that the prospects are for a small crop of mediocre quality it would seem that foreign buyers have missed a grand opportunity to secure high grade wheat at extremely reasonable prices from this country.

The result may be an export demand for our wheat that will continue through the remainder of the crop year. It now appears that afloat stocks of Russian wheat that were hard to sell owing to poor quality have been nearly all cleaned up, and that Russia is offering less freely.

Canada has only a small surplus to offer, and is holding this at extremely high prices. Australia may have a little more than last year, but in this country as well as in Argentina, there will be virtually no carry over.

Chicago Prices

It is a noticeable and significant feature of the situation that during recent declines and also during the recovery trend, Chicago prices have continued to show practically the same differences compared to Liverpool and other world markets. The present difference between Chicago and Liverpool is the greatest in many years, with a similar situation prevailing compared to new crop Argentine wheat. The latter ordinarily is at a big discount under United States wheat, while it is now at a big premium. This would indicate that Argentine growers have no intention of making sacrifices to dispose of their grain.

Dry weather over the hard winter wheat belt is causing concern, and unless there are generous rains before winter sets in the basis will have been established for another year of small crops.

Domestic cash prices hold relatively strong, but our wheat at the gulf is reasonably priced, and Broomhall the English statistician forecasts a brisk demand for this wheat, especially if the Argentine wheat holds at current premiums.

Corn has held in a rather narrow trading range. The announcement the government would authorize its agencies to buy cash rye in order to stabilize the price, advanced futures sharply.

Investment Trusts

Management	Bid	Asked
Admin Fd 2nd Inc	12.63	13.44
Admitted F Inc	4.62	5.11
Amerex Hold	16.00	17.75
Am Business Shrs	.75	.83
Am Gen Equip Inc	.68	.76
Am Ins Stocks	4.50	4.75
British Type Inv	.45	.60
Broad St Inv	24.26	25.95
Bullock Fund	14.125	15.375
Century Shrs Tr	3.55	3.95
Chain St Inv Corp	21.00	22.58
Chain St Investors	.25	1.00
Dividend Shrs	16.88	17.96
Eaton & Howard Fd A-1	1.26	1.38
Eaton & Howard Fd F	17.42	18.71
Equity Corp $3 pf	10.79	11.58
Fidelity Fund Inc	27.50	30.50
Fund Investors Inc	18.99	20.45
Gen. Capital	16.80	17.84
Gen Investors Tr	31.01	33.34
Incorp Investors	4.94	5.38
Loomis Sayles 2d Fd	17.13	
Maryland Fund	36.00	36.00
Mass Invest Tr	6.32	7.02
Mutual Invest	20.35	21.59
Nation Wide Voting	11.30	12.35
New England Fund	1.37	1.50
Northern Secur	12.83	13.80
Old Colony Tr Assoc	10.75	12.75
Plymouth Fund Inc	.50	.58
Quarterly Income Sh	11.22	
Railway & Light Sec	10.00	12.00
Railway & Light Sec pf	88.00	92.00
Republ Invest Fund	.40	.45
Shawmut Bk Inv Tr	4.00	5.50
Spencer Trask Fund	15.42	16.23
Stand Util Inc	.67	.72
State Street Invest	82.00	85.00
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.65	.72
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	98	1.07
Trusteed Industry Shrs	13.875	14.375
US El Lt & P Voting	13.96	15.37
Wellington Fund	5.45	5.92
World Investment Tr		
Fixed		
Assoc Stand Oil	5.625	6.50
Corp Tr A A mod	2.73	
Corp Tr A A mod	4.86	
Cumulative Tr Sh	2.73	
Depos Bk Sh N Y "A"	1.68	
Depos Ins Shrs "A"	2.79	
Depos Ins Shrs "B"	2.58	
Diversified Tr C	3.70	
Diversified Tr D	5.56	6.16
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.90	4.15
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.85	5.38
Nat'on Wide Sec	3.38	3.48
North Am Stand Tr ctfs	53.50	
Nor Am Tr Shares	2.18	
Nor Am Tr Sh 1955	2.71	
Nor Am Tr Sh 1956	2.63	
Nor Am Tr Sh 1958	2.46	
Repres Tr Shrs	9.81	10.31
Super of Am Tr AA	2.13	
Super of Am Tr. D	5.88	
US Elec Lt & Pow "A"	13.875	14.375
US Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.95	2.05
Investment Banking		
Bancamer Blair	6.25	7.25
First Boston Corp	12.75	14.25
Schoellkopf-Hutton & Pom	1.25	2.25
Keystone Custodian Funds		
Bonds		
	Liq. Sales Value Price	Liq. Sales Value Price
B-1	30.19 32.89	K-2 11.87 12.99
B-2	23.45 25.66	**Common Stocks**
B-3	15.80 17.28	S-1 28.31 30.89
B-4	14.11 15.95	S-2 17.01 18.58
Preferred Stocks		S-3 13.57 14.89
P-1	16.89 18.41	S-4 6.09 6.75

Chicago Board

Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg
Wheat					
December	.90⅛	.90¼	.89	.89⅛	—.02¼
May	.90¼	.90¾	.89¾	.89⅜	—.02⅛
July	.58⅛	.58⅛	.57¾	.57¾	—.00¼
Corn					
December	.53¾	.54¼	.53⅜	.53⅜	—.02
May	.56⅞	.57⅛	.56⅛	.56⅝	—.00¼
July	.85	.85⅛	.84⅛	.84⅛	—.02⅜
Oats					
December	.29⅞	.30⅛	.29⅞	.30⅛	+.00⅛
May	.29⅜	.29⅞	.29⅛	.29⅝	
Rye					
December	.70⅜	.70⅝	.70¼	.70½	—.01¼
May	.69⅞	.69⅞	.69⅜	.69⅜	—.01

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 3¾s 43-40 June	105.28	105.28	105.28
15 3¼s '46-44	106.21	106.19	106.21
1 3½s 46-44 reg	106.17	106.17	106.17
1 4s '54-44	111.25	111.25	111.25
1 3¾s '56-46	109.28	109.28	109.28
1 2¾s '51 48	101	101	101
5 2¾s 54-51	100.6	100.6	100.6
6 2½s 53-49	98.11	98.11	98.11
1 3s 55-51	103.3	103.3	103.3
43 2¾s 60-55	100.26	100.23	100.26
14 2¾s 59-56	99.27	99.25	99.27
14 2¾s 59-56	99.27	99.25	99.27

Federal Farm Mortgage

2 3s 49-44	102.20$	102.18	102.18

Home Owners' Loan

5 2¾s 49-39	100.30	100.30	100.30
2 2¼s 44-42	100.21	100.20	100.20
7 3s 52-44	102.17	102.17	102.17

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 Alb P Wrap 6s '48	58⅛	58	58
1 Alb P W 6s '48 ww	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛
4 Alleghany 5s '44	78	78	78
47 Alleghany 5s '0 st	30	29¼	20
48 Allis Chal 4s '52	103¼	103¼	102¾
16 Am&For P 5s 2030	61	60	60¼
7 AmIChem 5½s'49	103½	103¼	103½
12 Am T&T 5½s'43	113¾	113⅜	113¾
8 Am T&T3¾s'66	100⅜	100⅛	100⅜
11 AmT&Tcv4½s'39	100⅝	100 17-32	100⅝
17 Am T&T 3¼s'61		100⅜	100⅛ 100⅜
5 Am T Fdr cv '50		110	109⅞ 109⅞
5 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50		103¾	103 102¼
3 Atm Dei 4s '55		102	102 102¼
6 At & SF 4s '95		91¾	91½ 91½
1 AT & SF 4½s C-A '62		108⅞	108⅞ 108⅞
1 Atl & Cha A L 5s '44		102	111½ 111½
7 ACL clt 4s '52		78¾	78 78½
5 B&O rfg 6s '95		57	57 57
29 B & O 1st 5s '48		84⅜	83¾ 84
15 B & O rfg 5s '95		49	48¾ 48¾
31 B & O 5s 2000 D		47½	47½ 47½
50 B &PO cv 4½s '60		47¾	47 47½
18 B & O 4s '48		41½	40⅝ 40⅝
3 B & O 5s S W '50		78⅞	78¼ 78¼
1 Bang & Aroo 5s '43		65	64½ 64½
1 Beth Stl 4¼s '60		112½	112½ 112½
6 Beth Stl 3¾s '66		102¼	102¼ 102¼
29 Boston & Me 5s '67		93½	93¼ 93¼
5 Bost & Me 4s '61		54	52⅞ 53⅛
6 Boston & Me 5s '55		50¼	50¼ 50¼
11 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66		54¾	54 54¾
12 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66		102	102 102
9 Bkly Un El 1st 5s '50		63¼	62¼ 62
10 Bkly U Gas 5s '47		84¼	84 84
15 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B		113	113 113
1 Bush Term 5s '55		99	98¼ 98¼
1 Camag Sug 7s '42 ct		45½	45½ 45½
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56		121½	121½ 121¼
1 Can Nor 6½s '46		113¾	113¾ 113¾
11 Can Pac 5s '54		123⅜	123⅜ 123⅜
7 Can Pac 4½s '60		103	103 103
12 Can Pac 4s perp		96¾	96¾ 96¾
2 Caro C & O 6s '52		87¼	87¼ 87¼
3 Cen Foundry 6s '41		107¼	107¼ 107
7 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45		110	110 110
2 Cen Ill E & G 5s '51		15	15 15
6 Cen New Eng 4s '61		98	98 98
10 Cen Pac 5c '60		48½	48 48
4 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49		75	75 75
2 Cen R R N J 5s '87		100	100 100
1 Certain-td 5½s '48		38	38 38
2 ChampionP&F4¾s'50		64¾	64¾ 64¾
6 C & O 3½s '96 D		105¼	105¼ 105¼
1 Chi & Alton 3s '49		95	94¾ 95
1 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A		31	31 31
5 CB&Q 4½s '77		108¾	108¾ 108¾
2 CB&Q gen 4s '58		104¼	104¼ 104½
33 Chi & E Ill 5s '51		108¼	108¼ 108¼
2 Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct		16⅜	16¼ 16¼
32 Chic Gt West 4s '59		15	15 15
1 Chi I & L 6s '66		21½	20½ 20½
2 Chi I & L 5s '66		7	7 7
58 CMSP & P 5s '75		7½	7½ 7½
42 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000		11¼	10⅝ 10⅝
4 Chi&NW rfg 5s2037		4⅜	4 4⅛
158 Chi&NW cv 4½s '49		11½	11 11½
19 Chi & NW 4½s 2037		6⅞	6¾ 6¾
3 Chi&NW4½s 2037C		11½	11 11¼
2 Chi & NW 4s '87		11½	11¼ 11⅜
10 Chi & NW 3½s '87		19⅛	19 19
1 C R I & P 4s '88		18½	18½ 18½
1 C R I & P rfg 4s'34		20¼	20¼ 20¼
3 Chi Un Sta 3¾s'63		91¾	91¾ 91¾
4 Chi Un Sta 3¼s '51		108	107½ 107½
2 Ch & W Ind 4¼s'62		104¾	104¾ 104¾
6 Ch & W Ind 4s '52		95	95 95
3 Childs Co 5s '43		97⅞	97½ 97½
55 Cinn Gas & El3¼s'66		68	68 68
11 CinUnTerm 5s '57C		102½	102¼ 102½
11 Clev Sh Line 4½s '61		108⅞	108⅞ 108⅞
28 ClevUnTerm 5s '73		104	104 104
4 ClevUnTerm4½s'77C		101	100 100
1 Col P&I 5s '70		96⅜	96 96¼
17 Col&So 4¼s '80		63	63 63
1 Columbia G 5s '52 Ap		43½	43½ 43½
16 Colmbia G 5s '52 May		94½	94 94
9 Colmbia G 5s 1961		93¼	93 93
9 Coml Cred 2¾s'42		100⅛	100⅛ 100⅛
1 Com'l Tr 3½s '51		102⅜	102⅜ 102⅜
2 Con Edis 3¼s '46		105⅞	105⅞ 105⅞
2 Con Edis 3½s '56		103⅜	103⅜ 103⅜
2 Con Gas NY 4½s '51		107½	107½ 107½
4 Consum Pow 3½s '70		96½	96½ 96½
4 Consum Pow 3½s '65		103½	103½ 103½
2 Consum Pow 3¼s '66		104¼	103½ 104¼
6 Container Cor 6s '46		102½	102½ 102½
3 Crane Co 3½s '51		100	100 100
15 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42		41	40¼ 40¼
3 Del&Hud 4½s 43		68	67¼ 68
2 D&RG 4s '36		16	16 16
68 D&RG W 5s '55 Asd		15½	15½ 15½
12 D&RG West 5s '78		6¾	6¾ 6¾
5 Det Ed 4½s '61		10½	10½ 10½
5 Dow Chem 4½ '51		112⅝	112⅜ 112⅝
7 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65		101⅜	101¼ 101¼
19 Elect Auto Lite 4s '52		107	106⅞ 107
1 El PasoNatGas4½s'51		103½	103½ 103½
49 Erie rfg 5s '67		101½	101½ 101½
32 Erie rfg 5s '75		48	47 47
10 Erie cv 4s '53		48	47 47
2 Erie cv 4s '53 A		85	84⅞ 85
1 Erie cv 4s '53 B		52⅝	52⅝ 52⅝
1 Erie Gene 6s '47		52⅝	52⅝ 52⅝
1 Fairbanks Morse4s'56		112½	112½ 112½
1 Fed L'k'32 1st 6s '42		100½	100½ 100½
1 Fed Lt & P 6s '42		100½	100½ 100½
11 Fla E Cst 5s '74		95½	95½ 95½
3 Gen Am Inv 5s '52		8	7½ 7½
2 Gen MotAccept 3s '46		101	101 101
17 Gen MotAccept3¼s'51		103¾	103¾ 103¾
5 Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49		102¼	102¼ 102¼
8 Goodrich 4½s '56		55	55 55
9 Goodrich 6s '45		98½	98½ 98½
8 Goodyr T&R 5s '57		97	97 97
17 Gt Nor 5s '73		103¾	102⅞ 102⅞
4 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D		100⅛	100⅛ 100¼
94 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E		94	94 94
28 Gt Nor 4s '46 G		92½	92¼ 92½
10 Gt Nor 4s '46 H		105	104⅜ 104½
4 Gt Nor 3¾s '67		95⅝	95⅛ 95½
9 G Bay&W deb B		83½	83¼ 83¼
1 Gulf M & Nor 5s '50		107⅜	104½ 106
2 Gulf St Util 4½s '66		83	83 83
1 Hous Oil Tex 5½s'40		101	101 101
3 Hudson Coal 5s'62A		99⅜	99⅜ 99⅜
10 Hud & Man rfg 5s'57		33	33 33
20 Hud&Man inc 5s'57		55	54 54½
5 Illinois Cen 5s '55		18⅜	18 18
58 Ill Bell Tel 2½s '70B		107⅝	107⅜ 107⅜
47 Ill Cen 4s '53		47½	46¼ 47
1 Ill Cen 4s '55		50¼	50¼ 50¼
158 Ill Cen cv 4s '66		45	44⅛ 44½
17 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63A		51½	51 51¼
1 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63		45	45 45
2 Inland Stl 3¾s 61		104¼	104¼ 104¼
6 Interb R Tr 7s '32		60	60 60
2 Interb R Tr 7s '32 ct		59	59 59
8 Interb RTr rfg 5s '66		55½	54⅞ 55½
43 Interlake Iron 4s '47		80	79¼ 79¼
10 Int Gt Nor aj 6s '52		2	2 2
5 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52		5¾	5⅝ 5⅝
2 Int Gt Nor 5s '56 C		22	22 22
3 Int Hydro El 6s '44		20	20 20
20 Int Paper 6s '55		68	67½ 67½
1 Int Paper 5s '47		85½	85 85½
8 Int T&T 4½s '52		94	94 94
19 Int T&T 5s '55		56	56 56
2 Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51		60	59¾ 59¾
3 KCFtS & Mem 4s '36		3	3 3
7 K C Stock Yds 5s '50		33½	33½ 33½
2 K C Term 4s '60		75½	75½ 75½
1 Kans G&E 4½s'65		107¼	107¼ 107¼
4 Keith B F 6s '46		104	104 104
7 Koppers Co 4s '51		88½	88½ 88½
41 Lac Gas 5½s '53		101¾	101½ 101½
2 Lac Gas 5½s '60 D		67	67 66⅞
2 Lautaro Nit inc '75		30	30 30
3 Leh CGN 4½s '54A		75	74 74
2 Leh Val Coal 6s '38		86½	86½ 86½
1 Lehigh Val 5s 2003		36½	36½ 36½
3 Leh Val 4½s 2003		32	31½ 31½
23 Leh Val 4s 2003		76	75 76
1 Liquid Carb 4s '47		31½	30 30
9 Loews 3½s '46		105	105 105
2 Long Isl rfg 4s '49		99½	99½ 99⅛
2 Long Isl rfg 5s '49		95½	9½ 95½
1 Louisia & Ark 5s '69		73	73 73
4 Lou & N 5s 2003 B		102	102 102
1 Lou&N AtlK&Cin4s'55		113½	112½ 112½
1 Maine Cen 4½s '60		58¼	58¼ 58¼
1 Manat Sug 7½s'42ct		48	48 48
8 Manhat Ry 4s '90		35½	33½ 35½
29 Manhat Ry 4s'90ct		34¼	34 34¼
1 McCrory Stra 5s '51		100	100 100
3 McKes&Rob 5½s'50		100	100 100
3 Mead Corp 6s '45 A		100½	100½ 100½
5 Met Ed 4½s '58		107½	107½ 107½
13 MilElRy&Lt 5s '61B		100	100 100
9 MSP&SSMarie 5s'38		13	13 13
8 MSP&SSM gtd 5s'38		16	15⅞ 15⅞
5 M-K-Tex 5s '62A		15¾	15 15¾
3 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67		50	49½ 50
6 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B		26½	26½ 26½
30 Mo Pac 5½s '49		42	41¾ 42
46 Mo Pac 5s '65A		6¼	5⅞ 5⅞
4 Mo Pac 5s "F"		22½	22½ 22½
4 Mo Pac 5s '78G		22½	21¼ 21¼
14 Mo Pac 5s '81I		22¾	22¾ 22¾
2 Mo Pac 5s 81I ct		22	21 21
24 Mo Pac gen 4s '75		21⅞	21⅞ 21⅞
3 Mob & Oh 5s '38		8¼	7¾ 7¾
1 Mob & O 4½s '77		16¾	16¾ 16¾
1 Monongah Ry 4s '60		16¾	16¾ 16¾
2 Mont W PubSv4½s'60		107	107 107
3 Mor & Essex4½s'55		104½	104½ 104½
12 Mor&Essex1½s2000		63½	62 62
1 NashCha&StL 4s '78		75½	75 75
1 Nassau El 4s '51		75½	75¾ 75¾
6 Nat Dairy 3¾s'51ww		31	31 31
2 Natl Steel 4s '65		99¾	99¼ 99¾
10 NJ Pow&L 4½s '60		106	106 106
2 N O Pu Sv 5s '52 A		106	105¾ 106
1 N O Pub Sv 5s '55 B		96	96 96
5 NY&Q'nsElP&P3½s'46		95	95 95
13 NYC rfg 5s 2013		106¼	106¼ 106¼
1 NYC 4½s 2013 A		75½	75¼ 75½
26 NYC cn 4s '98		67½	67½ 67½
10 NYC 3¾s '46		93¼	93¼ 93¼
18 NYC 3½s '52		87	86½ 86½
15 NYC&HR 4½s 2013		67½	66⅞ 67½
7 NYC&HR 4s '42		102¼	102¼ 102¼
2 NYC&HR 3½s '97		92	92 92
7 NYC La Sh 3½s '98		82¼	82 82
29 NY Ch&StL 4½s '78		66	65½ 65½
5 NY Ch&StL 4s '46		91¾	91⅝ 91¾
1 NY G El H&P 4s '51		50	50 50
17 NYNH&H cv 6s '48		113½	113½ 113½
4 NYNH&H cit 6s '40		26½	26½ 26½
1 NYNH&H 4s '56		39½	38 38
1 NYNH&H 3½s '47		23	23 23
3 NYNH&H 3½s '54		21	21 21
2 NYNH&H 3½s '56		20¼	20¼ 20¼
10 NY Steam 5s '56		20¼	20¼ 20¼
19 NY Tel 3¼s '67		105½	105½ 105½
3 NY W&Bost 4½s '46		103¾	103½ 103½
1 Norf Sou 5s '61A		6½	6½ 6½
1 Norf & W 4s '96		12	12 12
8 Nor Am Co 5s '61		117	117 117
2 Nor Am Ed 5s '57A		102	101¾ 101¾
5 Nor Am Ed 5s '69C		102¾	102¾ 102¾
125 Nor Pac 6s 2047		100	99½ 100
8 Nor Pac 5s 2047D		90¾	90 90½
9 Nor Pac 4½s 2047		79½	79½ 79½
10 Nor Pac 4s '97		74½	74 74½
33 Nor Pac 3s 2047		95	94⅜ 94⅜
1 Ogden & Leh A 4s'48st		64½	64 64½
1 OklahomaG&E 4s'46		13	13 13
6 Otis Steel 4½s '62		100¼	100¼ 100¼
7 Pac Gas & El 3½s '66		75	73½ 75
2 Pac Gas & El 4s '64		99⅞	99⅞ 99⅞
1 Pac T&T 3¼s '66B		107⅛	107⅛ 107⅛
2 Penn Dix 6s '41 A		102⅛	102⅛ 102⅛
9 Penn P & Lt 4½s '61		93	93 93
21 Penn RR gen 5s '68		100⅜	100⅛ 100⅜
27 Penn RR gen 4½s 65		109½	109¼ 109¼
2 Penn RR 4½s deb '70		104⅛	104 104
5 Penn RR gen 4½s '81		92½	92⅜ 92⅜
19 Penn RR 4½s '84 E		100⅝	100⅛ 100⅛
3 Penn RR 3¾s '70		101	100½ 101
3 Penn RR 3½s '52		94¾	94¾ 94¾
1 Peoria & E 1st 4s '40		93½	93 93
1 Peoria & E inc 4s '90		69½	69½ 69½
6 Pere Marq 5s '56		8	8 8
3 Pere Marq 4½s '80		84	84 84
3 Pere Marq 4s '56		78	77 77
25 Phelps Dodge 3½s '52		76	75 75
1 PhilBal&W 4½s'81D		101	100⅞ 100⅞
27 Phila Co 5s '67		109	109 109
1 Phil Elec 3½s '67		92½	92 92½
2 Phil Read C&I 6s '49		109	105¼ 105¼
3 Philippine Ry 4s '37		6½	6½ 6½
1 PCC & St L 4½s '77		123½	123½ 123½
1 PCC &StL 4½s'64 J		104¼	104¼ 104¼
44 Portl Gen El 4½s '60		116	116 116
24 Postal Tel&C 5s '53		58¼	58 58
31 Readg 4½s '97 A		13⅜	13½ 13½
3 Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51		93	92½ 92
19 Republic Steel 5½s'54		79	79 79
14 Republic Steel 5½s'54		106½	106 106½
3 Republic Steel 4½s'56		85	84½ 85
3 Richfield Oil 4s '52		91	91 91
5 Safeway Strs 4s '47		101¾	101¾ 101¾
10 StLIMSouthSt4s'51		59	59 59
2 StLRM&Pac 5s '55		75	74 74
25 St L S F 5s '50 B		14½	14½ 14½
25 St L S F 4½s '78		12½	12 12
21 StLSF4½s'78ctf st		11½	11½ 11½
1 St L S F 4s '50 A		15	14½ 15
21 St L S F 4s '50A ct		13⅞	13¾ 13¾
6 StPaul UnDep 5s '72		119	118¾ 118¾
11 SA&A Pass 4s '43		89⅝	89⅛ 89⅛
3 Schulco 6½s'46 A st		20	20 20
9 Seab A L cn 6s '45		9½	9¼ 9¼
5 Sea A L 4s 5s '49		4⅝	4⅝ 4⅝
5 Sea A L 4s '50 st		15½	15½ 15½
9 Shell Un 3½s '51		5⅝	5⅝ 5⅝
2 Simmons 4s '52		98	98 98
1 Socony Vac 3s'50		91	90¼ 90¼
5 So Bell T&T 3¼s'50		106¼	106¼ 106¼
4 Sou Pac 4½s '68		101½	101½ 101½
6 Sou Pac 4½s '81		65¾	65½ 65½
10 So Pac 4½s '69		65⅞	65½ 65½
5 So Pac 4½s '69		65⅞	65½ 65½
10 So Pac 3¾s'46		72½	72½ 72½
18 So Pac 4½s Ore '77		89	88¾ 88¾
10 South Ry 6½s '56		77¾	77½ 77½
16 South Ry sn 6s '56		67¾	67¼ 67½
1 South Ry cn 5s '94		65¼	64⅞ 65
18 South Ry gen 4s '56		83	83 83
5 S W Gas & El 4s '60		55	54¼ 54¾
3 Stand Oil N J 3s '61		101¾	101¾ 101¾
2 Studebaker 6s cv '45		98¾	98¾ 98¾
10 Tex Corp 3½s '51		76½	76½ 76½
5 Tex & Pac 5s '79		105	104¾ 105
5 Third Ave aj 5s '60		86	85½ 85½
4 Third Ave 4s '60		7¾	7½ 7½
1 Tide WatAs O 3½s '52		36½	36 36½
2 Tol & Oh Cen 3½s '60		100⅛	100⅛ 100⅛
12 Un El Mo 3¾s '63		102¾	102¾ 102¾
13 Union Oil Cal 3½s '52		106	106 106
1 Un Pac 1st 4s '47		111½	111½ 111½
3 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008		106	106 106
20 Unit Drug 5s '53		106	106 106
4 US Pipe & Fdy 3½s'46		108½	108½ 108½
9 US Rub 5s '47		108½	108½ 108½
5 Utah P & L 5s '44		104¼	104¼ 104¼
1 Util P & L 5½s '47		94	94 94
1 Util P & L 5s '59		53½	53½ 53½
1 Vertient Sug 7s '42 ct		52½	52½ 52½
2 Va El & Pow 4s '55 A		12⅜	12⅜ 12⅜
1 Virginian Ry 3¾s '66		108½	108½ 108½
1 Wabash 4½s '66		104¾	104¾ 104¾
20 Wabash 2d 5s '39		70	70 70
4 Wabash 5s '80 D		38	37 37⅞
5 Walker H 4¼s '45		13	13 13
3 Walworth 4s '55		104	104 104
3 Westch Lt 5½s '67		71	71 71
2 West Pen P 5s '63E		100½	100½ 100½
6 West Pen P 3½s '66		120	120 120
2 West Md 5½s '77A		107½	107½ 107½
8 West Md 4s '52		99½	99½ 99½
10 West Pac 1st 5s '46		92¾	92 92
10 Western Un 5s '51		19¾	18⅜ 19¾
36 Western Un 5s '60		73½	73½ 73½
2 Wheel Stl 4½s '66A		71	70 70
4 White SewM 5s '40		90½	90

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON

For information regarding other local and national advertising phone National 2142 8 to 4 daily, except Saturday. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

It is easy to be Happy when properly fitted with

DraReed CUSHION SHOES

For Men and Women

1416 New York Avenue N. W.

Estab. 1857

Charles S. Zurhorst Co.

UNDERTAKERS

301 E. Capitol Street

Lady Attendant

LI. 0373 LI. 0468

RUSSELL J. THORNHILL

Successor to

GEORGE R. GRAY

PRINTING

AND PUBLISHING

1015 15TH STREET, N. W.

Phone Metropolitan 4567

MAINE

AUBURN

HIGH GRADE COAL

Coke and Wood

Auburn Cash Fuel Co.

130 Minot Ave., Corner Elm St.

BANGOR

Rinz Co.

43 MAIN STREET

LADIES' SHOP

SMART FASHIONS

COATS, HATS, DRESSES and ALL ACCESSORIES

MARINETTE SPORTSWEAR

Bangor Furniture Company

Complete House Furnishers

OUR MOTTO

"Best Possible Quality at Lowest Possible Price"

84-88 HAMMOND STREET

ROKEL'S

CRYSTAL HOUSE CANDIES

for Thanksgiving

24 HAMMOND STREET

BURR PRINTING CO.

Printing

Engraving—Embossing

125 Franklin Street Tel. 2-2191

THE ROGERS STORE

11 HAMMOND STREET

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE and CHINA

We Buy Old Gold

LEWISTON

LAMEY-WELLEHAN

Arch Preserver—

Red Cross

Shoes for Women

110 Lisbon Street

WE SELL

CITIES SERVICE HEATING OILS

Domestic Fuel, Furnace Oil, Range Oils
Also Gasoline and Lubricating Oils

FRED C. McKENNEY

COLLEGE and SABATTUS STS Tel. 3750

PORTLAND

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-5547, 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Randall & McAllister

Anthracite Coal Bituminous

Distributors for Maine

D. & H. Cone Cleaned Anthracite
Sewell Seam. Pool One. Navy Standard
New River
Coke—Ford Charcoal Briquettes
Shell Oil

Langley's J. G. LANGLEY

530-534 Congress St
599 Congress St.
Union Station
213 Middle St.

Famous for Quality Food and Service When in Portland, give us a call

Cultured Pearls

Permanently Guaranteed

We Invite Your Inspection

J. A. MERRILL & CO.

503 Congress Street

Christmas Cards

OF DISTINCTION

Engraved Personal Cards

GIFTS FOR ALL OCCASIONS

The Greeting Card Shop

611A CONGRESS STREET

Open Evenings

PHOTOGRAPHIC CHRISTMAS CARDS

made from your favorite negatives.

10 Cards for 98c

Bicknell Photo Service

15 Preble Street, Portland, Me.

When You **Purchase Goods** Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND (Continued)

An Ideal CHRISTMAS GIFT

HAMILTON $37.50

CARTER BROTHERS CO. JEWELERS Portland, Me.

You'll Thrill Shopping at the "Thanksgiving-est" Food Mart in Town

Turkeys and all the "fix-ins" are ready in tempting and wide varieties. GOODNESS pervades our entire food stocks. Just save time and make a profitable money saving at CHIPMAN'S.

L. B. CHIPMAN, Inc.

PORTLAND, MAINE

CHRISTMAS CARDS

Beautiful Folders

50 for $1.00

With Name Printed

Send for Circular

LORING, SHORT & HARMON

474 CONGRESS STREET

Remarkable Savings Are Now In Effect on Smart New Sport Coats and Fall Suits

Make it a point to shop in this store daily right up through Christmas. You'll be pleasantly surprised at the variety and quality of the merchandise on display.

Owen Moore's

PORTLAND MAINE

Anita Files

HAT SHOP

Tel. 2-2710

144 High St.

New Congress Bldg.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 1046 9:00 A. M. to 11 A. M. except Saturday. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ENDICOTT FURNITURE CO.

Complete House Furnishers

CASH or CHARGE

1 SOUTH MAIN STREET

Corner Pleasant Street

JACKMAN & LANG

INSURANCE

of All Kinds

2 South Main St., Concord, N. H.

Get to Know HAR MAC Good Clothes

HARDY & McSWINEY

31 North Main Street

DUSTIN & SMITH

Insurance is our business

May We Serve You

88 NO. MAIN ST. TEL. 1719

Headquarters for the Nationally Advertised

WILBUR COON SHOES

TONKIN & FRASER

63 NORTH MAIN STREET

Boutwell Mortuary

Resident Lady Assistant

190 North Main Street Tel. 24-W

Would you like to know how a life insurance contract may help you?

Let me share with you what I have learned about it.

FRED COLTON

77 NORTH MAIN STREET TEL. 414

BARTLETT'S

Fountain and Food

125 Warren Street

Tel. 1110

Interesting

Negligees

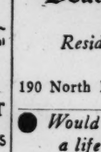
For women who lounge luxuriously!

HARRY G. EMMONS

Metropolitan Coal Co.

Pittston Coal
Cleercoal
King Philip Soft Coal

2 NO. MAIN ST. Phone 364



val dysart

DISTINCTIVE OUTER APPAREL

33 NORTH MAIN STREET

DOVER

Glidden & Wiggin FUNERAL HOME

Lady Assistant

655 Central Ave. Tel. 296, Dover, N.H.

DOVER (Continued)

AUNT JEMIMA PANCAKE FLOUR

We Deliver Tel. 73

WEBB'S GROCERY

158 WASHINGTON ST.

FINE VEGETABLES and GROCERIES

New Fall Shoes are ready for your inspection

H. E. HUGHES

MORRILL BLDG.

Jim's Service Station

CHRYSLER and PLYMOUTH

SALES— SERVICE

At 624 Central Ave. Tel. 57

Range and Fuel Oil
Texaco Certified Service
Marfax Lubrication

Now is the time to brighten up the home with something new from our modern supplies

E. ANTON FURNITURE, Inc.

Complete Home Furnishers

38 THIRD STREET Tel. 856

It's Time to Do Your Christmas Shopping for Useful Gifts at

LOTHROPS-FARNHAM COMPANY

LITTLEFIELD, FRARY & COMPANY

Plumbers

Stoves of all Kinds

Enamel Ware of the Better Kind

MANCHESTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 2502-M, daily, 9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LEAVITT'S

THE LEAVITT CO.

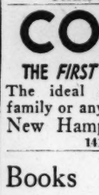
The 8th Anniversary Sale

Continues with hundreds of Super Values throughout the store. Quality Merchandise at Sensational Prices.

CRAFTSMAN Press INCORPORATED

24-Hour Service

357 PINE STREET



Native TURKEYS

All native fowls guarantees you a tender, juicy bird.

"QUALITY and SERVICE"

R. HECKER AND CO.

191 DOUGLAS STREET

Electrical Contractors

Appliances and Oil Burners

A. L. FRANKS & CO.

1196 Elm St. Phone 667 and 668

Stache *FLORIST*

Cut Flowers of All Kinds

Potted Plants, Ferns and Bulbs

Careful attention given each order

683 SECOND STREET PHONE 1261

JENNEY AERO SOLVENIZED

Jenney Solvenized Aero Gasoline chases carbon. Frees sticky valves. Increases Power and Mileage.

JENNEY Service Station

Corner Brook and Elm Streets

CORONA

THE *FIRST* PORTABLE TYPEWRITER

The ideal Christmas Gift for the family or any member of it. Shop now! New Hampshire Typewriter Co.

141 Hanover Street

Books Stationery

Goodman's Bookstore

25 Hanover Street

Christmas Gifts Are Ready

Look now for that precious Stone or Watch or Clock—you will find your "dependable jeweler" has many gifts ready for your selection.

GEO. E. PEARSON CO.

920 Elm Street

SUN DRY

Cleaners and Dyers

108 MANCHESTER ST. TEL. 3520-W

Now—Movies cost less than snapshots! The Sensational New

Univex CINE 8 **$9.95**

30 Ft. Film Roll 60c

Let us develop your pictures. Frames made to order.

A. H. WOODMAN CO.

93 Manchester Street

McLane and Taylor

STORAGE and CLEANING

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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

The Boston Globe recently commented as follows on the 1938 automobiles:

AZBYCX DW EVC BCA FZYCU

GTXH TXC XZZFS CBZIRV EZ

ETJC DB KIHE T RXTDB ZW

GZFFZB HCBHC WZX EVC IHC

ZW YXDLCXH.

Word Square

This word square has been partly filled in, and needs only the name of an Eastern city, and a North-Central city of the United States to complete it so that it will contain six complete words. These two city names should be filled in from top to bottom—diagonally.

	R	U	T	U
R		T	A	E
D	E			O T
P	L			E D
S		M	M	N
	O	N	D	O

Letter Changing

A Chicago reader suggests the following change: BEAT to CAKE in 8 moves. Follow the usual rules.

How Many Barrels?

How many barrels will be required to ship 79 bushels of potatoes, if the average capacity of each barrel is 2 bushels, 1 peck, 7 quarts?

Fun With Synonyms

Ten more words and their synonyms to be paired off:

1	address	historian	
2	herd	clothing	
3	letter	declamation	1
4	part	hull	
5	hollow	folklore	
6	postscript	section	
7	legend	epistle	
8	chronicler	drove	
9	husk	addition	
10	raiment	depression	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Wisdom

When dere ain't no wood, de fire gwine die;
When dere ain't no rain, de brook run dry;
When dere's no one ter carry a tale, it dies—
An de one dat kill it, he sho' am wise!

—Minny M. H. Ayers

Did You Ever Wonder

Why Divers Wear Such Heavy Shoes?

As a diver descends below the surface, the pressure due to the weight of water above him increases steadily and rapidly. At great depths this pressure is enormous. For example, at 300 feet below the surface the diver is under a water weight equal to approximately 150 tons!

In a diving suit of rubber, such as the one indicated in the illustration, an air pressure equal to the water

pressure is maintained inside the suit, and this air pressure protects the diver from being crushed by the weight of water at great depths.

The air inside the suit makes it something like a balloon. And, like a balloon, the diver might bob swiftly to the surface if the diver did not carry weights to hold him down.

Consequently, divers carry a total of from 200 to 300 pounds of weight, divided between the suit itself, the metal helmet, a belt of weights, and metal soled shoes. If the shoes were not extremely heavy, it would be difficult for the diver to walk on the bottom of the sea. He would be like a tumble-toy; and since an air-filled object in the water tends to assume a position with the heaviest part down, if he did not wear heavily weighted shoes, the diver would probably stand on his head on the sea bottom.

It might be thought that such heavy shoes and equipment would seriously hamper the diver's movements under water, but the same pressure which threatens to crush him also gives the diver the strength of a giant. The buoyancy of the water enables him to lift huge burdens with ease, and the heavy suit which would impede his movements on land, doesn't hinder his work in the depths of the sea.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: Wonder if the new model cars are roomy enough to take in just a grain of common sense for the use of drivers.

Word Square: The cities are Boston and St. Paul.

Letter Changing: Beat, meat, melt, malt, salt, sale, bale, bake, cake.

How Many Barrels?: 32 barrels.

Fun With Synonyms: Address-declamation; herd-drove; letter-epistle; part-section; hollow-depression; postscript-addition; legend-folklore; chronicler-historian; husk-hull raiment-clothing.

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Garbage Burners

The problem of garbage disposal in one western town where bonfires are forbidden, but where there is no municipal collection of garbage, has been satisfactorily solved for many of the residents. A local blacksmith buys empty oil barrels—those which are not redeemed by the oil companies—and turns them into garbage burners. The barrels cost him an average of $1 each, except those having holes in them, which he can obtain for little or nothing.

Each garbage burner is made of a barrel resting on its side. Four iron supports are added to raise it a few inches from the ground. One end of the barrel is provided with a large door, which has a convenient handle and catch made of iron. In this door is a small draft door, easily slid open or closed. On the top side of the barrel, and close to the opposite end, a round opening is cut to fit and support a length of ordinary stovepipe. The top of the pipe may be covered with a piece of window screen. These burners are a great convenience and bring a price of $7 or $8 each.

They have other uses besides the disposal of garbage. The blacksmith heats his own shop with one of these barrel stoves; and he says that they were first turned to account by sheepherders, who flattened the top side of a barrel until it would hold a frying pan and a pot. A tinner makes stoves of oil barrels cut in half, each end serving as the top of a stove and the ground as the bottom. These stoves are placed by the government forest service at public camp sites in the forest reserves.—G. D. B., Chicago.

Brevities

St. Louis Star-Times: Fable: Once upon a time, a contest judge examined a million advertising slogans and picked the one that was best.

Boston Herald: The flow of cash into rural sections is said to be greater than at any other time since 1930. A sort of buck-to-the-farm movement, we guess.

Los Angeles Times: An exotic note creeps into the lyric of a new football march song in the West: The team is represented as marching up, not down, the field.

Detroit News: A sports goods dealer in upstate New York is doing well with a new item: A 30-inch yardstick for holding beside the big fish in photographs.

Punch (C.): Old top-hats make quaint wastepaper-baskets, according to a woman's paper. Most owners of old top-hats, however, use them as quaint top-hats.

Locarno Fishermen

Monitor Camera Club from Peter Savary, London

An Early Morning Scene on Lago Maggiore, Italian Lakes

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

Solomon's Stables

We are informed in I Kings 4:26 that King Solomon had no fewer than "forty thousand stalls of horses for his chariots"; and from the various Biblical accounts of that king's building activities, it is inferred that his palace and other royal buildings lay in the vicinity of the temple. So one might expect to find the royal stables in this part of Jerusalem.

On visiting the considerable tract of land known as "the Temple Area," the visitor is now shown, in its extreme southeast corner, huge vaulted chambers below the surface of the ground which are reputed to be King Solomon's Stables. Some idea of their size may be gained from the fact that the roof is supported by 88 great pillars which are set in 15 rows.

That they were indeed used as stables at some time seems evident from mangers and stone tie-rings which are still to be seen, but whether they date from Solomon's day is open to question.

What They Say

Stuffing

"As adults more and more expect to go on learning, children may be less and less treated like small valises into which provisions for a long journey must be stuffed, no matter how the sides bulge."—Dorothy Canfield Fisher.

To the Good

"The wise man will open his doors wide to the intelligent and to the good, whatever their race and nation."—Pearl S. Buck.

Quotation for Today

LET us have faith that right makes might, and in that faith let us dare to do our duty as we understand it.—LINCOLN.

In Lighter Vein

Wrong Number

"Is that you, darling? M-may I bring three friends home to supper?"

"Why, certainly, dear."

"I say, did you hear what I said?"

"Of course, dear; you asked if you could bring home three friends!"

"Then I'm sorry, madam; I've got the wrong number!"—Liberty.

Junior Explains

The four-year-old boy, perched on his father's knee in the crowded bus, looked hard at the stout, gaudily dressed woman as she bustled in and edged herself into the only seat left.

"Mum," he said, loudly, "it's a lady."

"Hush, dear," said mother, "we know it is."

The little boy looked puzzled. "But, mummy," he shrilled, "you just said to Dad, 'Whatever's this object coming in?'"—Tit-Bits.

Football Foolishment

A South Side father said to his wife: "A man was going to send me a free ticket to the football game. Have you seen anything of it?"

"A ticket came by mail without any writing," his wife replied, "and I think Junior used it."

"Well," the father said: "That's the first time I was ever shut out of a game by an intercepted pass."—Youngstown Daily Vindicator.

Wait Until Then

"A nice little home," said his father, "I'm delighted, Edward, that you furnished it without appealing to me for help."

"Yes, Dad, the first instalment's due in a fortnight."—London Evening News.

A Bit Flighty

A Government official was in charge of a rural census which had instructed the old farmer to collect his stock of every description and have them branded.

"I s'pose that's all right," sighed the farmer dolefully, "but honest, Mister, I believe I'm going to have a terrible time with them bees."

Shrewd

"No lettuce on that sandwich," Smithy warned the soda fountain dispenser as he gave his noon-time order.

"Don't like lettuce?" queried his pal, Jonesy.

"It's not that," came the explanation, "but there's method in my madness. You see, when the sandwich man puts lettuce between the two slices of bread, it looks pretty thick. But when he doesn't, the sandwich looks so skinny that he puts more meat in it to build it up. Clever, eh?"

"Yeah, and I suppose you ask for all W's and M's in your alphabet soup."—Montreal Star.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Scrambled Names

Unscrambling "pied" names of presidents (or others) may be rather dull, but it can be made exciting for parties by this twist:

Director prepares two identical copies of each scrambled name to be used, on separate pieces of paper. (For a large number of players, use fairly large letters in ink; a smaller crowd can use typewritten copies.)

Director has a table at some point in the room that will allow the two groups to be as remote as possible from judge, and yet not close to each other. The distance from the secretary of each group to the judge's desk must be the same. Each side chooses a secretary and a courier.

At the beginning of the game, the judge gives a copy of this scrambled name (same to each) to each courier, who returns it to secretary, who with aid of his team deciphers it; and secretary writes correct answer in full (correctly spelled) on paper and returns it to judge. First back wins a point.—The Rev. M. E. T., Reading, Mich.

Loving All

Be sure that to have found the key to one heart is to have found the key to all; that truly to love is truly to know; and truly to love one, is the first step toward truly loving all who bear the same flesh and blood with the beloved.—Charles Kingsley.

Current Events Quiz

(A Test to Enable Readers to Review the News)

1. How many times did the late Ramsay MacDonald serve Great Britain as its Prime Minister?
2. How is Britain planning to curb increased terrorism in Palestine?
3. Has the trailer become a new factor in housing relief?
4. Who is ranked as "No. 1 publicity man" in the United States?
5. Has Japan a powerful army along the Soviet frontier?
6. What is the amount of America's and Great Britain's investments in China?
7. Is any attempt being made to study the effects of the new economic and social programs on the living standards of American families?
8. What two anniversaries were celebrated by loyalist Spain last week?
9. Why is the British Government understood to be anxious to come to terms with the Spanish insurgent government?
10. What unsuspected American business makes the railroad or banking industry look small by comparison?
11. What American nation recently became the first to join the ranks of fascism?
12. What is the annual income of a typical American family?
13. Will Japan participate in the Brussels Conference discussion of her war with China?
14. Who was awarded the 1937 Nobel prize for literature?
15. How long did it take the Japanese to capture Shanghai?

(Detailed Answers Will Be Found Elsewhere on This Page)

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Duties of Committee

Question: Please define the duties of a standing Bylaw Revision Committee.

Answer: The duties of any committee, whether standing or special, should be defined by the body which establishes it. The duties of a standing committee are usually defined in the bylaws or standing rules, if it is a committee chosen by the membership. If established and appointed by the board, the board should define its duties.

From its name it might be assumed that your committee most likely would recommend from time to time such changes in the bylaws as seem advisable to it. To it, also, would be referred for consideration such amendments as are proposed by others. The committee would have no power to adopt or reject the amendments unless the bylaws so authorize, which is most unlikely, since it would be contrary to the fundamentals of democracy.

Daily Anecdote

'Advent

Upon his arrival in New York for his famous lecture tour of the nineties, Oscar Wilde was besieged at the dock by reporters, photographers, actors and actresses, and plain curiosity-seekers—all eager to get a glimpse of the celebrated wit. Volleys of questions were hurled at the wearied traveler: Was he pleased to be in America? Did he prefer a sunflower to a lily? Did he live his gospel of beauty? Did he enjoy the passage across the Atlantic Ocean? To these questions he replied: "I was a trifle disappointed, I had expected more water."

And the climax was reached when customs officers demanded that he make his declaration, and he cried back at them: "Gentlemen, I have nothing to declare but my genius."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Good Sport

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Estacada, Ore.

Thirteen years ago Walter Smith, teacher in the Estacada high school, found a mongrel pup. Smith promptly adopted the waif, gave him the name of Sport and took him home, admonishing him, meanwhile, to be a good dog.

Smith had no idea to what length Sport would go to be "a good dog." During the entire 13 years Sport has, with rare exceptions, attended church regularly. The only occasions that have found Sport absent were when someone forgot to ring the church bell before the service started.

Although there are a number of bells in the city that ring upon various occasions, the bell in the tower of the Methodist Church is the only one to which Sport pays attention. The instant it begins to toll, Sport howls, with what Smith says is joy, and starts off to church.

Current Events Quiz

(Answers)

1. Three times.
2. By establishing martial courts to try riot cases. These courts will begin functioning on Nov. 18, and will be empowered to pass a capital sentence for acts of terrorism and for possession of firearms and bombs.
3. With the establishment throughout the country of permanent trailer parks and cities where families can live indefinitely, trailers are now being used as a solution to housing problems among low income groups.
4. Charles Michelson, publicity director for the Democratic Party, was given this honor by the National Association of Accredited Publicity Directors.
5. Yes; it is thought that the massing of crack Japanese troops grew out of the recent strengthening of the German-Japanese anti-Communism front by the adherence of Italy.
6. Great Britain's amount to $200,000,000; America's, $125,000,000.
7. Yes; a checkup on the situation is to be made by the Brookings Institution, through the gift of $100,000 by the Falk Foundation of Pittsburgh.
8. Loyalist Spain celebrated a year's successful defense of Madrid, and the 20 years since Russia's Bolshevist revolution.
9. In order to block a possible Italo-German control of Spain's rich mercury, iron, copper, and pyrite deposits if General Franco's forces should win the war.
10. Housewifery, according to the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor.
11. Brazil: The new constitution is designed to create a corporate state.
12. Fifteen hundred dollars, the United States Bureau of Home Economics reports.
13. Japan has rejected all invitations to enter a discussion on the question.
14. Roger Martin du Gard, French author of "Les Thibaults."
15. Three months.

The Optimist Creed

To be so strong that nothing can disturb your peace of mind.

To talk health, happiness, and prosperity to every person you meet.

To make all your friends feel that there is something in them.

To look at the sunny side of everything and make your optimism come true.

To think only of the best, to work only for the best, and to expect only the best.

To be just as enthusiastic about the success of others as you are about your own.

To forget the mistakes of the past and press on to the greater achievements of the future.

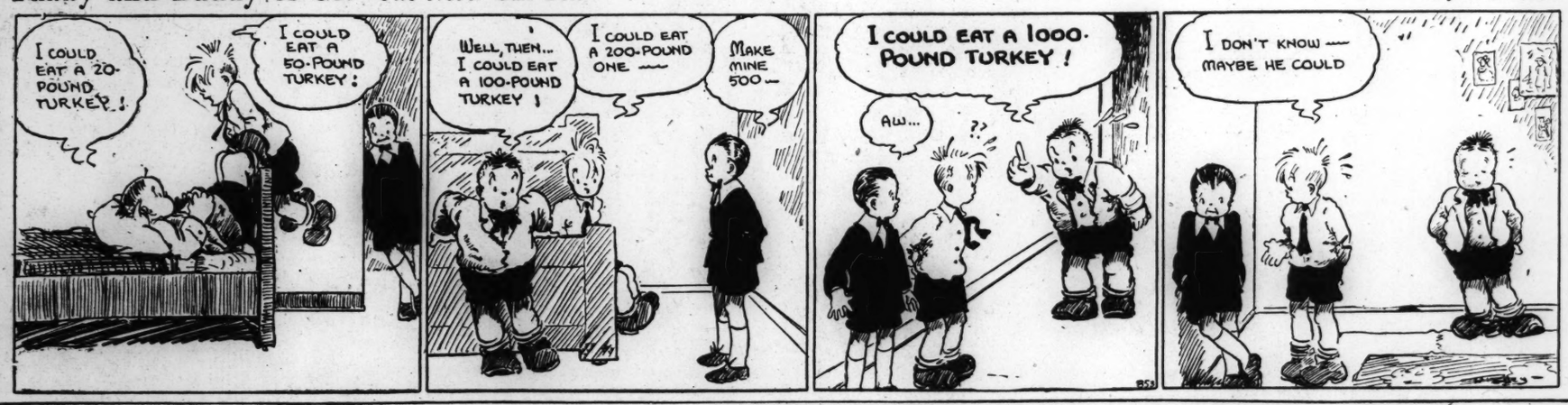
To wear a cheerful countenance at all times and give every living creature you meet a smile.

To give so much time to the improvement of yourself that you have no time to criticise others.

To be too large for worry, too noble for anger, too strong for fear, and too happy to permit the presence of trouble.—Christian D. Larson.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*One Never Can Tell*

By LE PELLEY


I COULD EAT A 20-POUND TURKEY!
I COULD EAT A 50-POUND TURKEY!
WELL, THEN... I COULD EAT A 100-POUND TURKEY!
I COULD EAT A 200-POUND ONE —
MAKE MINE 500 —
I COULD EAT A 1000-POUND TURKEY!
AW...
??
I DON'T KNOW — MAYBE HE COULD

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Decline With Thanks*

By CARMACK

Today I noticed Peachy nibbling at Jimmie's coat pocket —
And right away Jimmie took something out of it and gave it to Peachy —
"Hm-m!" I thought, "That's worth investigating!" and investigate it I did —
But it was only some of hard lumps of sugar, or something like that —
And I wiggled my tail and said—"No, thank you—Peachy can have them" —

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — (R) ••

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials • •

Colonies—Another Time?

LORD HALIFAX'S projected interview with Chancellor Hitler would have moved Lewis Carroll's walrus to remark that "the time has come to talk of many things." Colonies ostensibly provide the subject for conversation. But then, ostensibly, Lord Halifax is going to Berlin to attend a hunting exhibition.

The colonial question as it affects Britain and Germany is susceptible of settlement only as part of a wider settlement—a settlement that, oddly enough, may not include the transfer of any colonies to Germany. In other words, Germany's demand for colonies is believed to be a bargaining point, which the Reich leader would drop in exchange for British blessings on his eastern European ambitions.

If it were not for that possibility it is unlikely Lord Halifax's proposed journey would be regarded with such general approval in Britain. The Conservative Party has labeled the colonial question as raised by Germany "indiscussible." The permanent officials of the Foreign Office, and indeed, the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Eden, have felt that advances made to Germany on this question now would be misread as softness if not weakness on Britain's part, and would for this reason gain little in the direction of a sound understanding with Germany.

The Conservatives appear to have forgotten the label they placed on the colonial issue at Margate in October, 1936, however, because of a hope that it is Eastern Europe and not colonies, that Lord Halifax will be called upon to discuss. The Foreign Office's objections are for the moment set aside by the fact that in Mr. Eden's absence to attend the Nine-Power Conference at Brussels, a group in the British Cabinet were able to make their views prevail, and because the British public is inclined to place much hope in direct talks with Germany. However, the political difficulties which stand in the way of a British contribution of territory to Germany are so great as to suggest that the British public is incompletely informed if it expects Lord Halifax to take that angle of British-German relations very seriously.

On the other hand, the public reaction to the Hoare-Laval plan for settling the Italo-Ethiopian conflict probably has not been forgotten by the statesmen responsible for the present overtures to Berlin. If Lord Halifax's talks lead only to giving Chancellor Hitler a free hand in the east, public morality and idealism, which has been shown to be very much alive in Britain, will hardly approve, especially with the pressure on democratic Czechoslovakia increasing almost daily.

Lord Halifax therefore must pursue his mission under circumstances which could be improved upon. Those who place faith in the outcome of his talks do so for different reasons—some because they believe the discussions will meet the colonial question fairly and squarely for all time, others because they feel the thrashing out of the colonial question can be postponed for a price.

Crime at the Source

ONE of the most important measures that will come before the British Parliament during the new session will be a Bill to amend the penal law; and of the reforms proposed none will be of more vital concern to the nation than those which concern young offenders.

The most profound element of tragedy in crime lies in its recurrence. The majority of habitual adult offenders started on their melancholy careers when they were young.

Today reform of the criminal is an objective no less than deterrence by punishment. The underlying idea of the Children Act of 1933 was to prevent the committal to prison of children under seventeen, sending them instead to remand homes where they could be kept under observation till decisions could be taken as to the best course to adopt for their welfare.

The results of this measure at first showed an increase in the number of children brought before the courts. But this was due not to increased crime, but to less unwillingness to bring offending children into court under these more humane conditions. More recent figures show no such tendency to increase. The most relevant statistics of all—those which will show how far there is now less tendency to relapse into crime—are not yet available.

What has already been done for children remains to be done for young offenders between seventeen and twenty-one, who at present, pending a decision of the Court, have to be remanded to prison. But such measures are no longer felt to be enough in themselves. It is better still to strike at the causes and prevent the impulse to crime. That is a task not for the criminal law but for the educationist.

The Bill which will be brought before Parliament is not yet available, but the Home Secretary has indicated that it will take cognizance of three questions—the better education of the potential criminal, the wiser treatment of the child offender, and the wiser treatment of young persons between seventeen and twenty-one. It is now fully realized that though society cannot undo the errors of the past, it is its duty to concentrate on preventing the growth of a criminal class in the future.

Law-Made Purchasing Power?

ONCE American business men breathed a sigh of relief when Congress adjourned; today they are expecting a convening Congress to give them a "breathing spell." Somewhat doubtful about new regulations, such as a wages and hours bill, that the special session may produce, they are yet hoping that some easing of tax brakes and a more friendly attitude of the Administration will help them escape the present doldrums. At least they have a new confidence that Washington is deeply concerned about business conditions.

It has always been an American habit to expect that passing a law would set the world straight. Doubtless many business men are still too prone to think that Washington can make or break them. It is unlikely that any tax changes made in the next few months will of themselves revive business. It is unlikely that any regulatory legislation enacted at this session will abolish the business cycle—or accentuate it. Wise business men are following Henry Ford's advice to pay less attention to politics and attend to their knitting. Yet government is taking a larger share in business affairs and Congress can hurt or help.

President Roosevelt's appeal for public co-operation in the unemployment census disclosed his unchanged view as to basic economic aims of his Administration—providing increased purchasing power for the "one third of our population" who have "less of the needs of modern life than make for a decent living." Properly calling relief payments a temporary and unsatisfactory remedy for unemployment, he spoke of the census as a basis for co-operative effort which will lead to "absorption of unused manpower in private industry" and "a permanent cure."

The wages and hours bill and the still uncompleted farm bill look to a distribution of purchasing power. They seek this underlying meritorious ideal of the Administration. It is probable that in some form they will be enacted. But it is not at all sure that they will help business or relieve unemployment. And in one sense the probable repeal or modification of the surplus profits tax will be a confession that that effort to redistribute income has not succeeded. The whole attempt to increase purchasing power and keep business moving steadily by legislation is much more complicated than has yet been realized. High prices—made by law—may cut purchasing power and curtail markets.

This fact and recent experience should encourage Congress to go slow.

Light on a Labor Issue

ANYONE taking a long-range view of efforts to rebuild the American merchant marine will approve the labor program set forth in the Maritime Commission's current report. Official conclusions drawn from its exhaustive inquiry into working conditions at sea are worded in a way that may please neither employers nor workers. Protagonists never enjoy having their heads bumped together, as when the commission asserts:

> Labor conditions in the shipping industry have long been characterized by an unenlightened attitude on the part of both employer and employee. The employer for his part has fostered long hours, low wages and cramped quarters. The employee meanwhile has abused his employment in a manner that would not be tolerated in any other industry.

Happily the commission's labor policy does not end there. Its investigation has been thorough and profitable. The proposal for setting up a labor mediation system within the merchant service corresponding to the railway labor board offers a sensible means of solving its labor problems. Such a system is needed to prevent costly strikes such as that which paralyzed shipping on the Pacific coast a year ago, as well as to prevent minor tie-ups which are constantly disrupting the sailing schedules of American ships. Congress should consider the commission's proposal at the special session.

The Most Important Film?

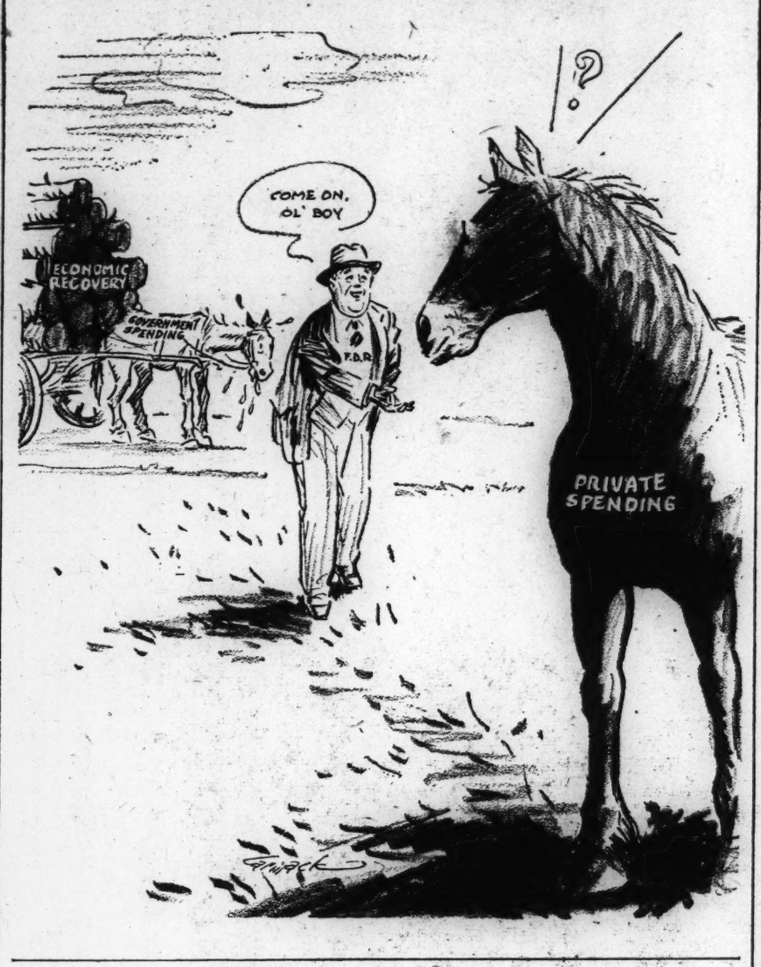
WHAT is the most important film ever produced? Controversy over this question has been aroused in London by the very successful revival of David Wark Griffith's early American epic of the Civil War, "The Birth of a Nation."

It is recognized that the most important film is not necessarily the same thing as the best. Otherwise, some of the productions of Charlie Chaplin would demand inclusion in the reckoning. If sheer intrinsic merit were the only criterion to be applied it would be difficult to overlook such things as "The Gold Rush" or "The Circus."

But the importance of a film is to be judged, not merely by its own achievement, but also by its influence on future pictures. Chaplin did not invent slapstick comedy; he raised it to the status of art. Some consider "Dr. Caligari," the German symbolist picture, or the American "The Jazz Singer," as better candidates for the world's most important picture.

These films certainly have had many followers, and their influence is to be seen today on a million screens. But generally the palm is given to "The Birth of a Nation," for this was the first film ever made that showed the public and critics that potentially the cinema was an art-form of significance.

The Present Need—Horse Relief



Mrs. Roosevelt's Story

Book News of the Day

ELEANOR ROOSEVELT has earned the standing of a writer. THIS IS MY STORY (New York: Harper. $3) is not just a few facts hastily shuffled together about the wife of the President of the United States. It is a searching, honest exposition of a human being and it would have significance whether written by the President's wife or by an anonymous mother on any main street.

She says herself that it is an attempt to "give as truthful a picture as possible of a human being," and she mentions having learned that "the most important thing in any relationship is not what you get but what you give." With this in mind she has traced her own experiences, hoping that they may be of use to others, even that her "very foolishness may be helpful."

* * *

Mrs. Roosevelt has written, with apologies to no one, least of all to herself, of the people and events which have shaped her thinking, of the times when she has failed and the moments of triumph, an utterly fearless account which may help others to an understanding of what she is and what she does.

It is a serious book, for Mrs. Roosevelt is essentially a serious person. It is the story of one who was born with a silver spoon in her mouth but who got very little fun from it, and who has learned gratification from exchanging the silver utensil for a wooden one, far more useful in digging into social problems and helping to alleviate suffering.

Hers was not a particularly happy childhood. She tells how she lied for years through fear, and only stopped when she learned that when one lives up to the rules and tells the truth there is nothing to fear. Attention and admiration were what she wanted most in her youth, "because I was made to feel so conscious of the fact that nothing about me would attract attention or would bring me admiration."

* * *

Mrs. Roosevelt never has conquered her shyness. Indeed she tells how a telegram sent to her on a train to relieve her anxiety about her husband caused her suffering because its delivery turned all eyes in her direction.

It required an effort to learn about her husband's political interests and a greater effort to engage in such active participation in them that she could help him never to feel himself an invalid. Yet with all the tasks already before her, when her husband's term ended as Assistant Secretary of the Navy, she went back from Washington to New York City and twice a week took a cooking lesson in the home of a former servant, leaving a complete meal for the servant's family to criticize. Meanwhile she took daily lessons in typewriting and shorthand.

All the time she was schooling herself to be a better parent, to be more tolerant and understanding with her five children, and learning to swim and to drive a car, both hardships, in order that she might be more companionable.

Mrs. Roosevelt brings her book to a close with the Democratic Convention in 1924. The rest of her story, including the days in the White House, she says is not yet ready to be told. That account will be the more eagerly expected because the present book is so creditable. M. S.

Mirror of World Opinion

Reading With Purpose

WE MUST change our way of reading newspapers. Instead of looking upon it as an opportunity for rest and passive receptivity, we should take up the newspapers in an attitude of mental alertness, of careful discrimination and sympathetic understanding.

We should resist the temptation to read from idle curiosity, to dwell on lengthy descriptions and futile discussions, on the reports of trivial happenings. We should resist all suggestions from the currents of prevailing ideas and collective passions, and avoid the ordinary personal way of regarding and reacting to events.

We should observe all the confusion and perturbation of this picture of human life from a higher standpoint and with a serene mind, seeking to discover the hidden order in it, its significance and its guiding principles, and the laws by which its course is regulated.

Through all the sad and sordid facts which throw dark shadows of warning on the glittering surface of our civilization, we should realize how great is the sum of human suffering, and feel in the depths of our being the noble impulse that steadily urges us to give all our efforts and dedicate ourselves to the work of lessening the ocean of misery.—*R. A. in World Observer, New York.*

The Wide Horizon

Watching the White House Weathervane

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Erwin D. Canham

FAR, far different is the atmosphere in which Congress opens its special session today than was expected even a few weeks ago. There is a five-point program theoretically before the legislators. Actually, only one set of bills in the group of five is ready for work which could not have been done as well or better in recess committee.

But the five-point program has been swept aside by a new issue: The business recession and what Washington is going to do about it. Congress left town in August weary and out of patience with the President's leadership. Party lines were shattered. The atmosphere was heavily second-termish. Subsequently the President made a transcontinental trip which by itself might have done him some good. But it has been capped by a national business recession, an economic slow-down which is already having its effect in unemployment, and is the subject most impelling to congressmen from industrial and farming communities alike.

Thus, without some move by the President to anticipate pressure from Congress in behalf of business, he might well have another "revolt" on his hands. Many congressional leaders have committed themselves to repeal of the surplus profits tax, a millstone in the opinion of business generally.

But last week President Roosevelt began to anticipate this broad recovery drive. He committed himself again to a balanced budget in the coming fiscal year, though this means that the Government cannot combat present deflation with a new spending program. He called in business and financial leaders to discuss co-operation in starting up a long-deferred housing boom. And he held out a conciliatory hand to the utilities, which in face of threatened government competition have naturally refrained from much-needed expansion.

* * *

Altogether, the olive branch extended from the White House was the bushiest we have seen for years. It was impressive enough to make critical commentators write about "clearing weather." Alert citizens will scrutinize the President's message today to see if the weathervane still points in that promising direction.

It seems obvious that Congress, which in some times past has been more hostile to business than the President, is now anxious to be extremely conciliatory. The specter of another depression is disturbing enough to legislators who were already evolving toward what may be called relative conservatism. If Mr. Roosevelt gives the lead for a new era of good feeling, he would certainly have Congress behind him. It would be one way to restore his position on Capitol Hill. But ultimately it might involve retreats from many positions to which the President has deeply committed himself.

Where this is leading us in the longer run is another question. On the one hand, it is wrong to assume that the present recession is all psychological, and can be reversed by bland words or even deeds in Washington. We have re-discovered the business cycle in the last few weeks, and as the Bureau of Agricultural Economics said the other day, a real upturn is unlikely before mid-1938, though many fundamental conditions are sound, and the seriousness of the present recession may have been exaggerated. Moreover, the rift between business and the Administration is very deep. A "changed attitude" in Washington may make some difference, but it is unlikely to alter fundamentals.

On the other hand, President Roosevelt is equally unlikely to desert his often repeated objectives. His will still be a redistributive economy, cast in the interests of the "submerged third" and with a distinct intention to plan and regulate business and finance.

* * *

There are evidences that the President now believes he must have a "breathing spell" for himself. It is exactly in that sense that business is likely to accept whatever concessions are offered. They will probably continue to watch with wary eyes for the moment when the New Deal gets breath and confidence back again.

But all this has to be written tentatively. President Roosevelt has a familiar faculty of refusing to follow seemingly inevitable paths, and there are different groups of advisers around him. Some extremists at his left hand want the Government to resume spending, and to press on until business is "mastered."

Unless words and commitments have no more meaning, however, the Administration is bound to go ahead, in Secretary Morgenthau's words last week, in confidence that "with the full co-operation of the business world, our present difficulties will be overcome."

If this course is not followed, Congress is likely to be as restive and rebellious as it was under the Supreme Court plan and the various measures that languished in August. Mr. Roosevelt would then face the fate of so many second-term or depression Presidents: isolation in the White House.

One would think that he is good enough politician to avoid that, although Congress, having declared its independence, is unlikely to become another rubber-stamp. It almost seems as if we face a period of good old-fashioned American democracy, with the system of checks and balances operating not only within Washington, but between Washington and New York. Mirabile dictu!

"On Lusitania's Western Strand"

My Mediterranean Journey—II

FISHERMEN are praying in the chapel, before they go to the northern waters to fish. They are praying at the tomb of their great Portuguese hero, Vasco da Gama, who spent the night in similar occupation on this very spot, before starting on July 9, 1497, to discover the sea route to India. Always the fishermen come here when they too are about to leave Lisbon on a long voyage.

This warm and sunny morning in September shows the Tagus at its best, its many little sardine boats, with their copper-red sails gliding in from the ocean to the broad piers at the mouth of the river. On such a morning it is fitting to accept the legend that the name of Lisbon derives from "Ulyssippo," the title indicating the city's supposed founding by Ulysses, blown thither by a storm. On such a morning, according to the famous poet, Luiz de Camoens, "Gama, a man of proud and lofty heart" left the harbor with the gallant crew whose adventures, recorded in "The Lusiad," have thrilled the Portuguese reader for nearly four hundred years.

* * *

Silver fruit of the sea shimmers in the great nets which are being unloaded by fishwives into wide, flat baskets which they will carry to market or into the residential districts. They walk, majestically, these women, the baskets firmly balanced on their heads, leaving their hands free for other occupation. Their full, dark skirts swing slowly, from the hip. Throughout the thoroughfares bordering the dock, past the city gates hung with vivid blue morning-glories, and the squares bright with beds of crimson salvia, they will cry their cod, skate, whiting, cuttlefish and sardines. Already cooks and housekeepers are leaving the open-air fruit market, carrying gourds and tomatoes and grapes and figs in the same manner, in baskets on their heads. One woman, who has no basket, balances about ten pounds of flour, in a cotton bag, above her smooth, black hair, while a little girl about ten years old imitates her with a small wicker hamper.

It is better not to hurry through Lisbon, in spite of the occasional disconcerting "Good-bye" sung across a narrow street by young people at sight of the foreigner. We quickly arrive at the conclusion that this ready farewell, accompanied by a friendly smile and a wave of the hand, is actually a salutation, couched in the only English phrase the speakers know. It is better to go slowly through Lisbon this dazzling morning, regardless of the constant appearing, from some hidden but plentiful source, of the local police. Not that they get in our way at all. In fact, we do not notice them until we begin to ask questions of the guide whom we have collected en route.

* * *

"What," we ask innocently, "caused those shell marks on the side of the yellow house?" We are standing beside a medieval monastery, on a hill overlooking the bay. The reply is a curious contrast from the eager outpouring of information which has characterized our visit to the Cathedral of the Jeronymos and the museum of royal coaches, "I am not authorized to say, and (in a softer tone) there is a bobby with us. . . ."

Not a policeman, a "bobby!" Our guide himself is a riddle. A prickly fellow, with a tanned, lean face bearing no particular racial lineament, a scholarly looking person, whose pointed, short beard and monocle wrinkle under one eye suggest the diplomat of a former regime, he raps out his facts of history as if he were punishing us for our presence here, though it is evident he must make use of the opportunity it affords.

So much does he seem to be part of days that are past that we expect him to sympathize with our complaint that the old Lisbon is fast disappearing, and harsh modern architecture covering the city. He astonishes us by announcing curtly, "We must have new buildings. We must progress." Equally astonishing it is to hear him, as he surveys the empty royal palace in the distance, murmur, though mechanically, as if he had learned it by rote, "Under our present system people who would eat must work."

* * *

On the whole he is rather important, and a number of questions remain unasked. One, to which we may never find the answer, is why the two dignified women walking along the broad Avenida da Liberdade hold their umbrellas up above their heads, but keep them closed. He comes nearest to throwing off restraint when we enter the arena, for he evidently feels he has something in the national sport of which he can be proud. This vast amphitheatre seats 10,000 persons. The presidential box is an imposing example of Moorish decoration. The building is not in use this week.

"Our bull-fighting," our guide announces, "is not like that of Spain. The Portuguese people are kind to their animals. The bull is not killed, nor the horse. The toreador would be disgraced if his horse were touched by the bull, and he carries only a tin sword, with a red ball attached. He brings the bull to a standstill and strikes it with his little tin sword which, as you must know, on the hide of a bull is about as serious as a lady's pricking her finger with a pin. When the bull gets tired, four men come in. One jumps on the horns, and the other three surround it and bring it to a halt."

* * *

Though we fail to see much sport or sportsmanship even in worrying animals with tin swords, we are glad that our guide has at last found something to drive the acid from his remarks, something to which he can give free and enthusiastic expression, without apparently feeling his style cramped by the presence of the law. He is not sorry that the time for which he has placed himself at our disposal has been used up, that he may depart with his modest earnings. As he hurries away from us, a certain taut expression leaves the thought predominant that he is hurrying somewhere to eat.

Still here and there, among the new buildings of Lisbon one may find the painted pink and yellow houses as typically Portuguese as the fishwives with their baskets on their heads. Among the store and office blocks of the city it is a delight to come across the tiled rectangles and borders from the native kilns, the geometric patterns in soft shades of blue and green and yellow and brown. Still the black and white mosaic pavements add to the pleasure of walking. And the fishermen still pray for guidance and protection in the church that commemorates the voyage and safe returning of Vasco da Gama

PEARL STRACHAN